

DENVER

[illegible]

his going back to a finish. Green has a number of affidavits to prove that the robbery was committed on the night the robbery occurred. On the other hand, The Kansas City police produced an equal number of affidavits to prove that he was in that city that night. The governor studied over the matter and then decided to allow the man to take him and give the courts the privilege of deciding whose affidavits were correct.

Local detectives arrived here this morning with the suspect in the Fridborn case, who was captured about 25 miles northwest of Fort Collins last night. The wound which the man received when he attempted to commit suicide, prevented him from speaking, but from papers found on his person, it is supposed to be Tommaso Minici. The man is undoubtedly insane. He was taken to the city jail where Chief Armstrong attempted to question him through correspondence but his answers were so unintelligible that the chief gave up and sent the man to the county hospital where he will be held until he recovers. The girl will not be allowed to see him until the wound has healed. A large crowd was at the depot this morning when the prisoner was taken and a demonstration was made against him.

Later in the day it was learned that Minici came from Central City. Responsible business men there declare that they know him well and that he has been in the city for about six or eight years until about a week ago when he mysteriously disappeared. Reading the accounts of the Fridborn murder, it is thought upset his mind until he became insane. The man whom the police were seeking.

General Passenger Agent Sebastian of the Rock Island, and Passenger Agent Townsend of the Missouri Pacific arrived here this morning. They are looking after their business here. They left for Colorado Springs this afternoon, where they will remain until tomorrow morning.

The Colorado & Southern made an initial trip with an oil burning engine to test the new fuel. The other engines will be equipped as rapidly as possible, and by summer all of its mountain excursion trains will be drawn by oil burning engines.

The city council opened the bids for the new city hall today. The bids for the night. Eight were received, but all were rejected on account of being too high.

Henry F. May, representing the Bar Association, appeared before Judge Marshall this morning, and requested that District Judge Lindbergh be superseded by a special prosecutor in the cases where the indictments were made by a special grand jury. This request was made on the ground that Lindbergh had at the time declared the indictments illegal.

Roy B. Anderson a 2-year-old child at Aspen swallowed a number of strychnine and belladonna pills yesterday and died soon afterward in great agony. His father is Charles P. Anderson, foreman of the Glenwood tunnel.

Denver, Jan. 27.—The fire and police board won its first fight against the city for a larger appropriation for police protection this morning. Judge Carver's protest overruled the demurrer of the city in the case. His decision is final. He held that the city must appropriate the funds requested by the board for police protection. The case will be appealed.

Mayor Wright today issued a proclamation regarding the New Year's celebration, to be observed on January 28. The proclamation is as follows:

Wednesday, the 28th day of January. Will be the anniversary of the birth of William McKinley, whose loss is mourned by all good citizens. The people of this city, in gratification his varied and illustrious accomplishments and public services, and which still regrets with becoming sorrow the untimely end of a life so filled with the Christian spirit, with a zealous desire to better the condition of mankind, and for the bettering of the condition of mankind and for the alleviating of a great and powerful republic which honored itself in twice honoring him with the office of chief executive.

A movement, started by the chairman of the Republican national committee and represented in this state by the Colorado number of the national committee, is on foot to secure funds for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the United States, a suitable monument. His excellency, the governor of Colorado, has called upon all citizens to pay a suitable tribute on the forthcoming Wednesday to the man whose many virtues and manifold talents endeared him to the hearts of his fellow citizens and who placed him high in the rank of the world's greatest statesmen.

I, Robert R. Wright, Jr., mayor of the city of Denver, do hereby suggest and urge that such contributions as are made to the fund for the erection of the McKinley monument fund be transmitted to the Hon. Helen L. Grenfell, state superintendent of public instruction, state capital building.

I do hereby order and direct, as furthered in order of respect, that all city offices close at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, the 28th day of January, 1902.

(Signed) Robert R. Wright, Mayor.

Attest: Frank Kratzer, City Clerk.

CRIPPLE CREEK

Cripple Creek, Jan. 24.—District Judge Woods, on application for temporary writ of injunction restraining the city officials and especially the city building inspector from tearing down, removing or in any way interfering with the building on the corner of Third and Main streets, which was threatened to be demolished by fire several days ago. The complaint in the case was filed today. Ellen Eisenhart, the wife of John Eisenhart, is the plaintiff, and the mayor, city council and building department are the defendants. The injunction asked for was granted upon a \$1,000 bond being deposited with the court. The complaint sets forth that the building under discussion was valued at about \$4,000 and that on January 24 a portion of it was destroyed by fire. Further that on January 22 the city council condemned the building and ordered it demolished and removed within 48 hours, and if not done by the owner it was to be considered abandoned. In the complaint the statutes are quoted to the effect that if a building is damaged to the extent of 50 per cent, the council shall order the building torn down. The council contends that the building should be removed even if it is not damaged 50 per cent. The case has not been set for hearing.

The Law and Order league has accomplished much of the work of the organization, and since January 15 the saloons have been closed through the efforts of the league.

Cripple Creek

It was announced promptly at midnight, that the saloons in the county will be open for business tomorrow. This is not denied by the league officials who state that a point of law is involved, but that if the saloons do open on Sunday, action will be taken at the proper time. The attorney representing the league is now considering the point of law involved in the Sunday closing proposition. Saloon men state positively that the saloons of the district will be opened on Sunday.

The new force suit went by default in the district court today. Mrs. Pearl B. Craigue sued for a separation from her husband, William Craigue, on the ground of desertion. The defendant failed to appear and a permanent injunction was granted by Judge Seeds.

A bond and lease were filed by the Insurance Gold Mining company to the Insurance Bonding & Leasing company, was filed with the county clerk today. The bond is for \$10,000, payable to Hope, Maggie M., Red Rock, Sunshine and Nellie Ely lode claims, survey No. 10,659. The bond and lease is good until October 2, 1904. The bond is for \$30,000, and this amount together with royalties, shall be paid to the Farmers National bank at Cripple Creek if taken up.

Location certificates were filed today by Alex Lay for the Diamond No. 1 and No. 2, the Duke No. 1 and 2, and the McArthur No. 1 and 2. The locator, Alex Lay gives a deed to John F. Anderson for the location, in consideration of \$1. This deed was also filed.

Articles of incorporation of the White Sulphur Springs Capitalized and Paid-up shares 10 cent stock was filed with the county clerk today. The trustees are J. M. White, W. F. Littell, L. A. Littell, J. P. Enslinger and F. A. Bohac.

Cripple Creek, Jan. 25.—Arthur W. Brown was given his preliminary hearing this afternoon before Justice McCullah. Brown was charged with grand larceny, the complaining witness being George N. Boone, the Law and Order officer. Evidence was introduced by the state to show that Mrs. Brown, at the point of a revolver in the hands of Mr. Brown who was then her husband, was compelled to sign a check for \$1,066 payable to the State Bank at Meeker. The charge of larceny was not proper and dismissed. A warrant was at once served charging Mr. Brown with robbery. He is held on this charge in the sum of \$1,000 bond and his preliminary hearing will be held on Monday next. The defendant is a well-known lessee in the camp, and is at present operating a block of the Anaconda company's property. The couple formerly lived in Arapaho gulch.

The jury in the case of Kalmeyer versus Fox brought in its verdict in the district court tonight. The jurymen were dismissed for the term. In the case of Joseph Kalmeyer and Patrick McCarthy versus James Fox, the jury brought in a judgment for \$1,222.22 on a contract for the construction of the Fox building on Portland avenue and Fourth street. The defendant filed a cross-motion to compel the plaintiff to pay him the plaintiffs owed him in the neighborhood of \$2,000. The case has been on trial in Judge Seed's division of the district court for the past three days.

The divorce of the district court today granted Mary Fudge divorce from William Fudge upon the grounds of cruelty and non-support. The couple were married in Gravett, Ark., on March 15, 1900. The court allowed the wife to assume her maiden name, Mary Baker.

Among the deeds filed for record today with the county clerk were the following: Annie Miller to W. H. Rickman, the I. O. O. F. lode, \$1; W. H. Rickman to W. Shennel and W. H. Rickman, the I. O. O. F. lode, \$1; W. H. Rickman to R. Stewart, the I. O. O. F. lode, \$1; A. L. Carrington to Leonard A. Armstrong, lot 8, in block 8, Driole addition to Cripple Creek, \$1.

The funeral services of the little nine-month-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Campbell were held this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the family residence, No. 507 Irvington street. The little one died early this morning of whooping cough. Rev. George Keith officiated. The interment was in the cemetery was at Mt. Pisgah cemetery.

Cripple Creek, Jan. 28.—District Attorney Trowbridge filed four direct informations in the district court today. They were against John Dalton, John Nolan and John Dalton, charging them with having conducted a gambling house in this city on October 4, 1901. F. S. Faris is the complaining witness and Clinton Fletcher and C. E. Anderson are the prosecuting attorneys. Judge Seeds fixed the bond at \$500 in each case. An information charging Jack Hogan with having assaulted with intent to kill Mary Laura and Sydney Anderson on December 14, 1901, was also filed. The complaining witness is Mrs. S. Anderson. Hogan's bond was fixed at \$1,000 by Judge Seeds. John Brooks is the complaining witness in the information filed against F. T. Hughes charging him with intoxicating and driving a motor car without a license. The bond was set at \$500 in his case. Information charging Fred Wilson with burglary was filed, Jennie F. Benfield being the complaining witness. The bond was set at \$1,000. Mrs. Bell and J. Knox Burton are witnesses. Wilson's bond was fixed at \$1,000.

"The Cripple Creek District Trades and Labor assembly has elected the following as officers for the ensuing term: President, D. F. O'Shea of the Free Coinage Miners' Union No. 19, Altman; first vice president, W. L. Smith of the Federal Labor Union No. 19, Cripple Creek; second vice president, M. S. Call of Victoria; secretary, R. E. Croeskey of Cooks and Reamers, Union No. 24, Cripple Creek; treasurer, J. C. Provost of Plasterers Union No. 62; trustees, J. C. Mania, W. Gower and J. C. Mania; executive committee, D. F. O'Shea, R. E. Croeskey, W. V. Higgins, A. M. Relander, C. T. Mulvey, Geo. Seitz, C. J. Schamill, H. Hansen, Joseph Schreiber and W. J. Fowler.

Cripple Creek, Jan. 24.—Mrs. Lillie Weigan, aged 29 years, living with her husband, John Weigan, at the home near the corner of the F. & C. depot, committed suicide this evening by taking carbolic acid. The cause of the rash act is not known. Mrs. Weigan and her husband had quarreled very well together. They were sitting at the table last evening when she told her husband that she was going to commit suicide. At the same time she produced a small bottle and held it to her lips. The husband picked up the bottle and said, "You are telling it to me only after the woman had taken enough poison to kill her." Dr. Deemer was summoned but when he arrived the woman was dead. The parents of the deceased reside at Meeker, Colo., and are well-to-do people. Three sisters and a brother also live in that town. Arrangements have not been made for the funeral.

In this city tonight State Organizer

The body of Henry Long, a colored man, was found in a creek about this morning lying face downward on a grassy ground, below the Midland Terminal, in Eclipse gulch. There were no marks of violence upon the body and death is supposed to have resulted from natural causes, probably heart failure. Deceased was in this city last night in company with another colored man named Purdy. It was after midnight when the deceased had a fit and was taken into the Victor Pharmacy. Dr. Dawson was summoned, but before he arrived the two men caught the 12:30 car for Eclipse, Purdy leaving \$5 to pay the fare for the doctor. This was regarded as the only explanation for the case.

A suspicious discovery this morning by the motorman on an electric car, and Undertaker Dunn was notified. An autopsy is being held tonight over the body and from the doctor's findings, it is believed that the death was not caused to hold an inquest. The deceased lived in Eclipse gulch and was formerly a lessee on the Eclipse property.

PUEBLO

Pueblo, Jan. 25.—Plans are being prepared by the Rio Grande R. R. Co. for the erection of a handsome brick and stone depot to be built at Bessemer Junction to replace the one recently destroyed by fire. The new building will be a freight and passenger depot combined with baggage, freight waiting rooms, freight house, agents' office, baggage room, operators' room and a large room for clerks. It will be modern in every respect. Since all freight is shipped from Pueblo, the city, the freight business has been transferred from this place to this place the service of a number of clerks is required here. All steel works freight is also billed direct to Bessemer Junction, and it is estimated that the new building will be handled with an aggregate \$20,000 per month, which would necessitate several more clerks as soon as the new freight house is built.

So far this month every department of the steel works has run to its limit, the only one making a single stop. If the good luck continues, as the foreman and there is no breakdown or other causes for a shut-down, January will prove to be a record-breaker at the steel works and the pay roll will go over \$200,000, the largest ever paid out by the company.

F. E. Leeland, superintendent of the F. & L. steel department expects that the pay roll will go \$25,000 higher outside of what is paid to the contractors.

The Minnequa Town company will deed a city site for a public school building at the Minnequa addition, a proposition for the establishment of a school west of the steel works will be submitted at the next meeting of the school directors of district 20. The Bessemer school building is now crowded to the limit and the children of the school age constantly arriving.

T. W. Jones of Victor was in Bessemer today looking out for his business interests here and negotiating through Major W. F. Townsend to purchase more property. Jones is heavily invested in Bessemer and has great faith in the future greatness of this great industrial center. Major Townsend also reports a number of other real estate deals in that locality which he has closed within the past few days.

Lawrence Hux, the negro convicted of the murder of Mrs. Lizzie Allie and William White and now awaiting the day in April when the court says he must pay the penalty of his crime by hanging, will appeal his case to the supreme court at that place. Hux is deemed to be the commissioners, who were asked to make an appropriation for the preparation of a bill of exceptions, have refused to allow the county funds to be used for such a purpose, and the money can be raised for the purpose. Hux is deemed to be the first criminal hanging under the new capital punishment law.

WALSBERG

Walsenburg, Jan. 26.—The people of Walsenburg are experiencing a little fluctuation in the market and they expect soon to see their little town flourishing in the metropolis. Mr. Neff, of Colorado Springs, has been there buying up land. Wednesday he purchased several acres of land of A. O. Biddle at that place. Mr. Neff intends to purchase about 3,000 acres of land here. He will make the land his own as soon as he can get the machinery in position. He believes Huertano county to be a good place for oil, and thinks there is an abundance of it if it is gotten at. The prospects are bright in this county, as an experienced man at the business from Florence, who was boring for oil on the Huertano and struck gas, says that is almost a sure sign and if he would have been a little more in the selling he says it is positive that the outcome has found oil. If Mr. Neff is successful in his efforts, it will without doubt be a great boon for Huertano county, and something that will induce people to invest in the Walsenburg lands and the oil. It is found there will be a boom of oil not only in the land, but also in the business of the county.

Joe Borchneck was killed in the new mine at Hezron Wednesday evening by a falling rock. Borchneck was held and the coroner reports that the accident was unavoidable. Mr. Borchneck seemed to the rock began to give way pushed to the place with the intention of bracing it with some pieces of timber. The rock came down as he reached the place the rock fell on him, crushing him to instant death.

Walsenburg, Jan. 26.—The cold wave has struck Walsenburg. Saturday morning the thermometer reported 22 degrees below zero this morning at 6 o'clock. At 5 o'clock this morning the thermometer showed 22 degrees below zero in Walsenburg. This is the coldest weather we have had so far this winter. There is but little snow on the ground here. The mountains west of La Veta are completely covered with snow. The heavy wind started in the night and blew away from 1 to 5 miles late morning from the fact that the big snowstorm broke over the country last night. Reports from the country are that the cold wave is the coldest yet prepared for the cold weather. So far no stock has been reported frozen. This evening promises to be much colder than last, but as people in general are well prepared for it there is no danger of any loss of life or stock.

Rouse and Hezron.

The copious production of coal at the Rouse mines requires two crews on the D. & R. G., a day and a night crew.

Stambridge, formerly D. & R. G. Conductor at Rouse, who has been located for some time at Pueblo, has returned to Rouse to take charge of one of the crews there.

GOVERNOR ORMAN'S MESSAGE TO THE STATE LEGISLATURE

Special to the Gazette.

Orman today delivered his message to the extra session of the Thirteenth general assembly. Owing to a severe cold which he had contracted, it was impossible for him to read the message and this honor fell to Lieutenant-At-Law Coates. The full text of the message follows:

To the Thirteenth General Assembly of the State of Colorado in Special Session Assembled: It was with a feeling of great regret and reluctance that I was compelled to call the legislature together at this time for the purpose of considering special legislation. I do not shrink from confessing that I have not brought this session into being with fear, but what the subject matter for legislation would be capable and efficiently administered at your hands, but because of the fact that I know many, if not all of you, are anxious to see the revenue law officers in order to present at this session, and for the further reason that extraordinary sessions of the legislature are never popular with the people, no matter for what causes called into session. I have been in the situation in which we are now placed, all of which has been brought about by a combination of circumstances against which the administration has persistently endeavored to enforce the provisions of the revenue law without the necessity of an extra session.

I have not called this assembly together without having exhausted all parliamentary and reasonable resources at my command, and not before having ascertained that the legislature would be for the supreme court to act in the matter until it would be so late in the season that it would be an added hardship upon the members of the legislature to attend, therefore I had no expedient but to call this session, and I trust that together to enact such laws as will best conserve the rights and interests of the people, untrammelled by the crushing weight of the great corporations, and I feel that I would indeed have been derelict in my duty had I not done so. I have only abandoned the revenue law enacted by this assembly and have allowed the general derangement of the affairs of state to stand in the manner in which they have been placed by the actions of the railroad and other corporations.

Knowing that you have kept in close touch with the situation, and that you are perfectly qualified to cope with it in all its different phases, whatever recommendations I may make, I have no doubt that you will make recommendations I have no doubt that they will aid you in arriving at a satisfactory solution of the difficulty in which we now find ourselves. I have been thoroughly familiar with the subject with which you have to deal. You are the representatives of the will of the people, you express their desires and so you they have delegated the proper authority to you to act in their behalf.

To refresh your memory, and in order that you may be fully cognizant of all the steps that have been taken in the matter of the litigation growing out of the revenue law, and the consequent derangement of the affairs of state, I will endeavor to place the matter before you as succinctly as possible.

During the latter part of June the railroad and other corporations interested in the proposed revenue law, in the district court of Pueblo county, to compel the state board of equalization to perform certain duties revolving upon it by statutes previously enacted, and which statutes were explicitly repealed by the act of June 19 of 1901, setting up that the law of 1901 was unconstitutional and void. To this application for a writ of mandamus, the state asked for a change of venue, which was granted. Upon the trial of the cause the court declared the law to be unconstitutional and void, to which judgment the state appealed to the supreme court of this state, and a supersedeas was granted the state by the supreme court, the matter pending in the court for determination.

When the writ of error was issued out of the district court of Pueblo county and lodged in the supreme court, the state had a direct understanding with the railroad and other corporations, and with the great corporations, that every effort would be made on their part to have this case determined with as little delay as possible. With this understanding, the state prepared its case for presentation and its attorneys appeared before the court, and the corporation attorneys had no intention of keeping their part of the agreement, and instead of doing as they had agreed to do, were placing every obstacle in the way of a speedy determination.

In the meantime, the corporations again went before the district court of Pueblo county and prayed for an injunction restraining the state board of assessors from proceeding with the performance of their duties as provided by the law of 1901. Again the state moved for a change of venue on the ground that the court did not have jurisdiction, and for other reasons, but the state, understanding that there was liable to be continued delay, applied to the supreme court for a writ of prohibition restraining Judge Dixon from proceeding further in the matter, which application was granted by the supreme court, and the state immediately moved for an order compelling the district court to refrain it from performing its executive duties, went ahead and certified out the assessment. Then the corporations immediately moved for an order compelling the district court to discontinue the proceedings, and the attorney-general, and the court, at an annual hearing in that matter, the court discharged the general, its secretary and the attorney-general, but declared the application for an order to be without merit, and required its return. Then, before the court could meet to re-certify out the assessment, and in fact almost before the court could meet to re-certify out the assessment, the corporations appeared before the United States district court and obtained an order from that court restraining the board of assessors from proceeding with the assessment. Upon the hearing, Judge Riner, who had been called in to hear the case, held that the state board of assessors was an unconstitutional body, and from his decision the state has taken an appeal to the United States circuit court of appeals at St. Louis.

After the decision of Judge Riner, holding that the provisions of the revenue law providing for a state board of assessors was in contravention to the constitution, the state board of equalization met and instructed the attorney-general to withdraw the writ of supersedeas in the mandamus case, and that the assessment on corporate property. This, however, was the result of the litigation up to the present time.

The Thirteenth general assembly enacted a law which, in its operations, was the most efficient and effective revenue law that has yet been provided for the collection of the revenue of the state. It was a law that appealed to the people, irrespective of party, by its equity and impartiality. Under its

privations all persons and all corporations were treated alike; none received the benefits and privileges that were not accorded to all. It was a law that was demanded by the people, by the common interests, by the educational interest, by the charitable interests of the state.

This law has been ruthlessly attacked in the courts by the corporations, and the hands of the administrators of the affairs of state have been so effectively paralyzed that it is unable to proceed with the collection of the revenues necessary to conduct our institutions of learning, our great bulwarks of American citizenship and freedom. Our penal and charitable institutions are now suffering from the lack of funds with which to properly conduct them.

While we do not for a moment contend that the corporations do not at all times have a perfect right and privilege to test the constitutionality and validity of a law, yet their determination to delay their manner of procedure has been such as to delay the speedy determination of the cause now pending before the supreme court, until the interests of the state in this matter are being imperiled and the collection of the revenues necessary to collect the taxes have become seriously jeopardized. The dilatory tactics they have pursued is more than convincing that they are endeavoring to escape their just proportion.

Since the passage of the law we have derived ample opportunity afforded us to determine its practical effectiveness. It may be that there are some provisions contained therein that can be improved upon, which will add very materially to the law, but the law as it stands is almost satisfactory, and I have but one recommendation in the way of a change to make, and that is the provision providing for the assessment of mining property, whether producing or non-producing, to be made in the same manner as though, when the assessing powers of the state are required to list and value the other property of the state at full cash value. This legislation of this kind, where the assessment is made on the basis of the amount of the gross output for the year, is as atrocious as the value of the property, that it certainly is class legislation. It also provided "that nothing in this act contained shall be construed as giving the assessor the right to assess a non-producing mining claim at a greater sum per acre than is assessed per acre against the lowest producing mine, or mining claims, situated in the same locality," thus taking the authority of the assessor, and placing it in the hands of the legislature, at its real and true value. It may be that such non-producing claim may be actually worth thousands upon thousands of dollars, yet the assessor has no authority whatever to place an assessment upon it, but is compelled to place an assessment upon it of not more than that placed on the lowest producing claim or mine in the same locality. It does not appear to me that this is just or right, and I trust the legislature will amend this law, when the assembly with the hope that it may receive your thoughtful attention and such remedy as may suggest itself to you as being just and fair to our mining industry.

Next to the important duty of protecting the state revenues, is the necessity of providing the proper protection to that large class of our citizens who are compelled to undergo dangers and hazards in the performance of their duties. They should be amply protected against the negligence they are powerless to prevent, and of which they have no knowledge, until overtaken by some accident, and I trust that the legislature, as spokesman for the people, will amend that now hangs over the employer's liability bill passed by the Thirtieth general assembly.

The people of the western slope are vitally interested in the construction and completion of State Canal No. 3. The completion of this canal will open up the most fruitful home and prosperous citizens to our fair state, and I commend to you such liberty of judgment and action as will enable those who have this work in charge to complete their work at the earliest date practicable.

As citizens of the state of Colorado, we all take great interest and pride in the world's fair to be held in St. Louis in 1903, to commemorate the Louisiana purchase, of which Colorado is a part. We are all anxious to see this state take part in making an exhibit which shall surpass that of any of our sister states. Our natural resources are such as to enable us to make a most gratifying exhibit, and one that will attract the attention of the world's capital, eventually adding greatly to our material welfare. Through some inadvertence, the legislature, in passing a liberal appropriation for the purpose of making this exhibit, enacted that the state treasurer should draw upon the treasury on vouchers drawn upon him. This provision is in direct violation of the constitution which provides that no money shall be paid out of the state treasury except on warrants drawn by the auditor. The failure of making this payment has caused the commission a great deal of trouble and perplexity, and has very materially hampered it in its work, and I trust that this next session of the legislature will amend this act, so that the auditor of state may draw the warrants in the usual and customary manner, thus avoiding any confusion or difficulty in the future.

In the matter of constitutional amendments, I beseech you to abstain from that which will require your careful and serious thought. Should you find that my amendment has been proposed by inadvertence or by reason of its character and nature, I beseech you to repeal it. However, I am strongly convinced that the people of this state are able to handle the fundamental law of the state in a most satisfactory manner, and I am committed to them when they take action upon it as the best interests and rights of the people demand.

In regard to corporate legislation, it must be remembered that the interests of the corporations correspondingly affects the welfare of the people of the state, but we must also remember that it is from the state and its resources that they derive their profits. Therefore, we must remember that the people should have something to say as to how that power is exercised, and that wealth acquired. In the early days, when our state was new, and its development had not reached that point where we could find ourselves, there may have been some necessity for charging high freight and passenger rates. But since the state has developed, with its multitudinous farms, cities and villages, with its numerous manufacturing industries, with an enormously increased traffic in both freight and passengers, we tribute these corporations lay upon our people is indeed onerous and exacting, and it is the duty of the legislature should take steps to reduce to some extent, the aggressions of our great railroad corporations. The future prosperity and welfare of our people is dependent upon the action of the legislature take cognizance of this serious situation and that the necessary relief be afforded them.

the matter of the greatest
and utmost importance for your attention—is
the enactment of a revenue law
that will insure sufficient revenue for
the necessary expenses of the state gov-
ernment and of the state institutions.
This is primarily the object in calling
you together. The state looks to you
for the needed relief and I do not be-
lieve that the appeal will be in vain. I
believe you will enact a law that will
be just and fair to all, in the opera-
tion of which no one will have just cause
for complaint. I sincerely hope and
trust that as few bills will be intro-
duced as possible, only such bills being
introduced as are actually necessary,
properly covering the matters men-
tioned in the call. I also wish to express the
hope that you will complete the work as
speedily as possible, and with as little ex-
pense to the state as may be. How-
ever, in the performance of your duty,
do not distrust such expedition as will
embarrass you in the right performance
of your duty, or such expedition as is
inconsistent with the passage of care-
fully considered and absolutely con-
stitutional measures. Do not be led from
the plain path of your duty by those
who see in the assemblage of the peo-
ple an investigation into affairs, that
may disturb their particular monopoly.
The calling of the legislature is
therefore its most solemn occasion. You
should not be unmindful of the fact that
as representatives of the people great
responsibilities rest upon you in the
matters before you cannot be
regarded as light or frivolous matters.
Believe the intelligence and patriotism
of the Thirtieth general assembly is
such a high character that it will be
enabled to comprehensively grasp the
situation and deal with it in an equi-
table and unswerving fairness to all
concerned.

It is your sworn duty to conscientiously
and earnestly consider the mat-
ters herein presented, and give heed to
your own conscience as to the rights
and justice of the causes before you.
I will have discharged your duty to the
state and your constituents,

**NOMINATION OF PRICE
CONFIRMED BY SENATE**

Special to the Gazette,
Washington, Jan. 28.—In compliance with the request of Senator Teller and many other Colorado citizens, President Roosevelt today again sent to the senate the nomination of Edward J. Hays as postmaster at Grand Junction.

Hhe charges against Price under which his name was withdrawn appear to have been simply that accounts were not rendered promptly and it was shown that the cause for this was work incident to the removal of the postoffice location.

By Associated Press.
Washington, Jan. 28.—The senate today confirmed the following nominations:
Postmasters—Colorado—Edward Price, Grand Junction; Wyoming—W. G. Hoyt, Cheyenne.

**FAVORABLE REPORT ON
THE IRRIGATION BILL**

By Associated Press.
Washington, Jan. 28.—The senate committee on public lands today ordered a favorable report on the irrigation bill recently agreed upon by the senators and members of the house of representatives from the semi-arid states. There was no objection to the committee's recommendation to report the bill was carried unanimously but Senator Berry reserved the right to offer amendments when the bill is taken up in the senate for consideration. No amendment was made in committee. Later in the day the bill was reported by Senator Hansbrough, chairman of the committee.

**NEW OIL BODY OPENED
SOUTHWEST OF FLORENCE**

Florence, Jan. 28.—At an early hour this morning the United Oil company opened up a big body of oil in well No. 3, near Williamsburg, two and one-half miles southwest of here. When the truck the oil came up in the hole more than 1,000 barrels will be put in pump on condition the last of the week, when a capacity will be known, but wells reformed oil men say it will easily produce 200 barrels per day. By striking it there it assures the company of another body of oil body as large as the Florence oil field is much larger than was supposed. Oil was opened up in this well two weeks ago, but the streaks did not pay to pump, but the company was confident that by drilling deeper at the same place they would find it. The new body was encountered at a depth of 600 feet and is one of the deepest producing wells in the field. The Florence oil is quoted at \$1.30 per barrel and it is said that the Adams value is increased over half million dollars.

It was stated here today that Colorado Springs capitalists, who have recently acquired oil land here, are contemplating building a refinery south of Pueblo, where two refineries have already present, and each of them is supplied with an abundance of oil and at the rate the field is being extended and with the territory that is proving productive off on the outskirts of the city, it behooves them to make it so apparent. Conservative oil men of Florence say that quite a little activity will be experienced next summer and that the oil from the numerous new wells will need an outlet.

WHAT CAUSES DANDRUFF?

Greatest European Authority on Skin Diseases, Says It's a Germ.

The old idea that dandruff is a disease of skin thrown off through a feverish condition of the scalp. Prof. Anna Hamburg, Germany, European authority on skin diseases, says dandruff is a germ disease. The germ burrows under the scalp throwing up tiny scales of cuticle, and sapping the vitality of the hair at the root. The only cure preparation that kills dandruff germs is Newbro's Hericide. "Dandruff is Newbro's Hericide," "Dandruff is Newbro's Hericide." "Dandruff is Newbro's Hericide."

For only cure dandruff, kill the germ. Kill the germ, kill the dandruff. Kill the hair and causes a luxuriant growth, beautiful hair dressing.

PUEBLO

Plans are being prepared by the Rio Grande R. R. Co. for the of a handsome brick and stone to be built at Bessemer Junction. The one recently destroyed by the fire is being replaced by a freight house, depot, coal shed, waiting rooms, freight house, office, baggage room, operators' a large room for clerks. It will be in every respect. Since all the Elmer and Philadelphia has been transferred from Pueblo since the scope of a number of required here. All steel works also billed direct to Bessemer and it is estimated that the freight business handled will be \$200,000 more which will be a great boon to the city. Several more clerks is soon a freight house is built. In his month every department of works has run to its limit, day without a single stop. If the company in a week longer no breakdowns occur, the work or a shut-down, January will be the largest ever paid out by the R. R. Co. here. Some of the men employed here expect that the company will pay \$3,000 higher outside of paid to the contractors. Bessemer Town company will deed a site for a public school in the Minneka addition and a for the establishment of a most of the steel works will be at the next meeting of the directors of district 20. The Bessemer building is now crowded to capacity, with more children of a constantly arriving. Bessemer looking out for his business interests and negotiating through Major Jones formerly lived in Bessemer has great faith in the future of the Bessemer industrial center. He also reports a number of real estate deals in that locality has closed within the past few weeks. Hex, the negro convicted of the murder of Mrs. Lizzie Allis and wife, who was hanged at Pueblo, on the court says he must pay for his crime by hanging, will in his case to the supreme court of the people. The county officers, who were asked to make arrangements for the execution of Hex, have refused to allow a fund to be used for such a purpose unless money can be raised for the purpose. Hex is doomed to be the last man hung under the new capital law.

ALBUQUERQUE

Jan. 26.—The people of Albuquerque are experiencing a little fluctuation in the weather and they expect soon their little town a flourishing one. S. M. Neff, of Colorado has been buying up land in the county. He has bought 2,000 acres of A. O. Edie of that place. Mr. Neff is to purchase about 2,000 acres of land. He will sink four wells for water. He believes Huertano county will be a good one for oil, and there is an abundance of it. The prospects are gotten at. The prospects are every way, as an experienced oil business from Florence, who is buying for oil on the Huertano gas, says that is almost a certainty and he would continue in the drilling he says Mr. Neff is successful in his oil well. He says that he would not be a great success, but some, and some of it will induce some of the Huertano county land. If oil there will be a big boom not only, but also in the business of the county.

Mr. Borchneck was killed in the new oil well on Wednesday evening by a Hezron. An inquest was held by the coroner that the accident was avoidable. Mr. Borchneck says the rock began to give way in the place with the intention of crushing him. The rock was there nearby, but just as the place the rock fell on him, crushing him to instant death.

Jan. 26.—The cold wave from Albuquerque to Saturday is reported equal, if not worse points in the county. At La thermometer registered 22 degrees below zero this morning at 6 o'clock. This is the coldest yet recorded here. The coldest we have had so far this winter. The little snow on the ground in the mountains west of La Veta is covered with snow. The D. & R. G. has been all day from 1 to 5 hours late most of the from the fact that the big m on the range yesterday has coked the track over the mountains. The snow has caused that stockmen generally are dreading for the cold weather. So far the weather has been reported frozen. The promises to be much colder, but as people in general are not prepared for it there is no loss of life or stock.

Rouse and Hezron.

mines production of coal at mines requires two crews on R. G., a day and a night at Rouse, who has been located at Pueblo, has returned to take charge of one of the Rouse there.

[illegible]

may be that there are some provisions contained therein that can be improved upon, which will add very materially to the benefit of the people of this State. It is most satisfactory and I have but one recommendation in the way of a change to make, and that is the provision providing for the assessment of non-producing property, whether producing or non-producing, according to its true value. When the assessing powers of the state are required to list and value the other property of the state at full cash value, their legislation of this kind, where the assessor is compelled to place an enormous premium for the value of the property, that it certainly is class legislation. It is also provided "that nothing in this act contained shall be construed as giving the assessor any right to assess a non-producing property that is not a general assessment, but that it is assessed per acre against the lowest producing mine, or mining claims, situated in the same locality," thus taking the authority of the assessor to use his own judgment and discretion as to what such non-producing claim may be actually worth thousands upon thousands of dollars, yet the assessor has no authority whatever to assess it at its true worth, being compelled to place an assessment upon it at the lowest producing claim or mine in the same locality. It does not appear to me that this is just or right, and I earnestly recommend this feature to the assembly with the hope that it will be amended. I have no objection to such remedy as may suggest itself to you as being just and fair to our mining industry.

Next to the important duty of providing for state revenues, is the necessity of providing the proper protection against the hazards of the sea and trade. We are compelled to undergo dangers and liabilities in the performance of their duties. They should have ample protection afforded them in a proper liability bill against the negligence of the captain and crew of the vessel, who have no knowledge, until overtaken by some accident, and I trust that the senate will, as speedily as possible, remove the cloud that now hangs over the employer's liability bill passed by the House. The people of the western slope are vitally interested in the construction and completion of State Canal No. 3. The completion of this canal will add thousands of beautiful homes and prosperous citizens to our fair state, and will contribute to our equality of progress. I believe that as will enable those who have done this work in charge to complete their work at the earliest date practicable.

As citizens of the state of Colorado, we all take great interest and pride in the world's great natural wonder, the Pikes Peak, which commemorates the Louisiana purchase, of which Colorado formed a part. It is the desire that this state shall make an exhibit which shall surpass that of any of our sister states. The natural wonder of the Pikes Peak should make a most gratifying exhibit, and one that will attract the attention of investors of capital, eventually adding greatly to our material welfare. Through some inadvertence of the legislature, the same error appears in this exhibit, enacted that the funds should be paid out by the treasurer on vouchers drawn upon him. This provision is in direct violation of the constitution which forbids the money to be paid out of the state treasury except on warrants drawn by the auditor. The manner of making this payment has caused the commission a great deal of trouble and perplexity, and has been very materially increased by the error. I trust that this special session of the legislature will so amend the act that the auditor of state may draw the warrants in the usual and customary manner, thus avoiding any confusion or delay.

In the matter of constitutional amendments, I bespeak your earnest consideration. This is an intricate matter that will require your careful and serious thought. Should you find that any amendment is necessary, I am persuaded by reason of its character and effect not being fully apparent at the time of its passage, it should be repealed. However, I am strongly convinced that the people of this state are able to handle the most satisfactory and intelligent manner, and that when once committed to them they will take such action upon it as the best interests and rights of the people demand.

In regard to legislation, it is to be remembered that whatever materially affects the interests of the corporations correspondingly affects the welfare of the people of the state, but we must also remember that it is from the people of the state that we derive our great wealth and power, and that the people should have something to say as to how that power is exercised and that wealth acquired. In the early days, when our state was new, and its development was in its infancy, we found ourselves, there may have been some necessity for charging high freight and passenger rates. But since the state has developed, with its multi-million dollar industries, and the opening of new mines and new industries, with an enormously increased traffic in both freight and passengers, it is tribute these corporations lay upon the people is indeed enormous and exacting. I believe that the legislature should take steps to restrain this great evil and curb at least to some extent, the aggressions of our great railroad corporations. The future prosperity and welfare of our people is dependent upon the action of the legislature take cognizance of this serious situation and that the necessary relief be afforded them.

NOMINATION OF PRICE CONFIRMED BY SENATE

Special to the Gazette,
Washington, Jan. 28.—In compliance with the request of Senator Teller and many other Colorado citizens, President Roosevelt today again sent to the senate the nomination of Edwin Price as postmaster at Grand Junction.

His charges against Price under which his name was withdrawn appear to have been simply that accounts were not rendered promptly and it was shown that the cause for this was work incident to the removal of the postoffice location.

By Associated Press.
Washington, Jan. 28.—The senate today confirmed the following nominations:

Postmasters—Colorado—Edward Price, Grand Junction.
Wyoming—W. G. Hoyt, Cheyenne.

FAVORABLE REPORT ON THE IRRIGATION BILL

By Associated Press.
Washington, Jan. 23.—The senate committee on public lands today ordered a favorable report on the irrigation bill recently agreed upon by the senators and members of the house of representatives from the semi-arid states. There was no objection in the committee and the motion to report the bill was carried unanimously but Senator Berry reserved the right to offer amendments when the bill is taken up in the senate for consideration. No amendment was made in committee. Later in the day the bill was reported by Senator Hansbrough, chairman of the committee.

NEW OIL BODY OPENED SOUTHWEST OF FLORENCE

This morning the third oil company was opened up a mode of oil well tapping on the Williamsburg, two and one-half miles southwest of here. When the luck the oil came up in the hole more than 1,000 feet. It will be put in pump and under the best of conditions the pumping capacity will be known, but it is easily possible to produce 200 barrels per day. By striking it here it assures the company of a large new district and proves that the Florida oil field is much larger than was supposed. Oil was opened up in this district, and it is not known whether it did not pay to pump, but the company is so confident that by drilling deeper a larger body of oil would be tapped. The body of oil was encountered at a depth of 800 feet and is one of the deepest produced in this state. It is estimated to be worth at least \$30 per barrel and it is said that the Arkansas valley is enriched nearly one-half million dollars.

It was stated here today that Colorado Springs capitalists, who have recently acquired oil land here, are considering the purchase of the oil field in this city. There are two refineries here at present, and each of them is supplied with an abundance of oil and to date the field is being extended and with the territory that is proving productive. It is believed that the oil field is not built, a need of another refinery is apparent. Conservative oil men of this city said that quite a little activity will be experienced next summer and that the oil from the numerous new wells will need an outlet.

greatest European Authority on
Skin Diseases Says It's a Germ

The old idea was that dandruff is scales of skin thrown off, through a feverish condition of the scalp. Prof. Emma Hamburg, Germany, European authority on skin diseases, says dandruff is a germ disease. The germ burrows under the scalp, throwing up little scales of cuticle, and sapping the vitality of the hair at the root. The only preparation that kills dandruff germs is Newbro's Hericide. "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect." For only cures dandruff, but stops falling hair and causes a luxuriant growth, a delightful hair dressing.

WALSENBURG

Walsenburg, Jan. 26.—The people of Huerfano are experiencing a little flutter of excitement over the prospect of seeing their little town a flourishing metropolis. Mr. Neff, of Colorado Springs, has been there buying up land. Wednesday he purchased several acres of land of A. C. Bule of that place, Mr. Neff's intention to purchase a large tract of land. He will sink four wells for oil as soon as he can get the machinery in position. He believes Huerfano county to be a good place for oil, and that it will be a matter of time before it can be gotten at. The prospect is good in every way, as an experienced man at the business from Florence, who was boring for oil on the Huerfano and struck gas, says that is almost a certainty. He is confident that it will be able to continue in the drilling he says is positive that he would have found oil. If Mr. Neff is successful in his efforts, it will without doubt be a great benefit for the county, and something that will induce people to investing in Huerfano county land. If oil is found there will be a big boom not only in land, but also in the business of the country.

The Huerfano rock was killed in the new mine at Hazron Wednesday evening by falling rock. An inquest was held and the coroner reports that the accident was unavoidable. Mr. Borchtenk seemed to be the man to give way and was pushed to the place where the fall of bracing it with some pieces of timber that were nearby, but just as he reached the place the rock fell on him, crushing him to instant death.

Walsenburg, Jan. 26.—The cold wave that struck Walsenburg Saturday evening is reported equal, if not worse than other points in the county. At La Veta the thermometer was down to 30 degrees below zero this morning at 6 o'clock. At 5 o'clock this morning the thermometer showed 20 degrees below in Walsenburg. This is the coldest yet experienced here this winter. There is but little snow on the ground here. The mountains west of La Veta are completely covered with snow. Traffic on the D. & R. G. has been all the way from 1 to 5 hours late most of the day from the cold weather. So far no snow storm on the range yesterday has almost blocked the track over the mountains. Reports from over the county today indicate that stockmen generally are not complaining of the cold weather, but no snow has been reported frozen. This evening promises to be much colder than last, but as people in general are well prepared for it there is no danger of loss of life.

Loss of Life.

Walsenburg and Hazron.

The copious production of coal at the House mines requires two crews on the D. & R. G., a day and a night crew.

Mr. Stambaugh, formerly D. & R. G. inspector at Rouse, who has been located here for some time at Pueblo, has returned to Rouse to take charge of one of the crews there.

ident, D. F. O'Shea of the Free Coinage
Miners union No. 19, Altman; first
vice president, W. L. Smith of the Fed-

Victor, Jan. 24.—Mrs. Lillie Weigan, aged 29 years, living with her husband, a railroad man in the Jewel terrace near the F. & C. depot, committed suicide by the use of a small bottle of cyanide. The cause of the rash act is unknown. Mrs. Weigan and her husband are not along very well together. They were sitting at the table this evening when she told her husband that she was going to commit suicide. At the same time she produced a small bottle of cyanide from her purse. The husband grabbed at the bottle and succeeded in getting it but only after the woman had taken enough poison to kill her. Dr. Deemer was summoned but when he arrived the woman was dead. The parents of the deceased reside at Meeker, Colo., and are stated to be well to do people. Three sisters and a brother also live in that town. Arrangements have not been made for the funeral.

In this city tonight: General Organizer

VICTOR

A railroad man in the Jewel terrace near the F. & C. Depot, committed suicide this evening by taking carbolic acid. The cause of the rash act is not known. Mrs. Weigand and her husband, who are employed here, were this evening sitting at the table this evening when she told her husband that she was going to commit suicide. At the same time she produced a small bottle and held it to her lips. The husband begged her to stop but she and succeeded in getting it but only after the woman had taken enough poison to kill her. Dr. Deemer was summoned but when he arrived the woman was dead. The parents of the deceased reside at Meeker, Minn. and have three children, two boys and one girl. Three sisters and a brother also live in that town. Arrangements have not been made for the funeral. In this city tonight: General

EXTRA SESSION OF STATE LEGISLATURE

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 27.—The extra session of the Thirteenth general assembly was called together at noon today, but adjourned after two hours work out of respect to the deceased members. In the senate everything passed off smoothly, but in the house the old Fusion factional trouble was manifested before the chaplain had said amen to his prayer. During the morning a caucus of the entire anti-Montgomery forces had been held and it decided to attempt to overthrow the speaker and elect Andy Park as his successor. Previous to the opening, the anti-Montgomery men openly boasted that they would control the house. The first gun in the fight was fired by Representative O'Connell, who offered a resolution declaring the committee's and employers' positions of the Thirteenth general assembly vacant. After considerable wrangling over whether or not the resolution should go over before being considered, the house adjourned. Some opposition was made to the adjournment, and the vote was 41 to 17, but is not considered a criterion by either side as to the strength of the opposing factions.

Speaker Montgomery called the house to order at 12:05, and after quiet was restored, he said: "The house of 1913 is called to order. The roll will be called in order. The clerk will call the roll." The roll call showed that all were present except Binsinger, Burwell, Chisholm, Garcia, Hart, Insley and Lorber. Chaplain Kirkland then offered the following prayer: "Our eternal God, Thou who dost institute law to sustain right and prohibit wrong, we as members of this assembly do meet again with certain hearts and ask Thy guidance in this prayer."

"While our hearts are full of gladness for the blessings we have received, we are sad to see a member of our number have fallen since we separated and we humbly bow in reverence to Thee, our God and King, Amen."

Reading Clerk Edwards then read the governor's call for an extra session. Messrs. Meredith and Morris advised the house of the death of Messrs. Weldon and Garcia, and committees were appointed to investigate the house. Upon the recommendations of Representative Sprague, Representative-elect Montgomery, who succeeds Representative Weldon, was sworn in. Committees were appointed to investigate the senate and the governor that the house was open and ready for the transaction of business. It was then that the fight over the O'Connell resolution was brought up. The first vote was led by Messrs. O'Connell, Stubbs, Bell, Lubers and Bartels, while the organization was upheld by Pitschke, Rawalt, Hammond and Dunaway. The house was divided 15 to 15 on the resolution. A joint committee was appointed to draft resolutions upon the death of President McKinley.

During the morning a telegram was received from A. B. Gray, the chief clerk of the house during the regular session of the Thirteenth general assembly, who is now in Pennsylvania. It read:

"Hon. R. F. Montgomery, Speaker of the House, Denver, Mrs. Heartz and Gentlemen: Am sorry missionary work makes it impossible to be present at the funeral. The committee is studying the situation and will be present at the funeral and brief is the prayer of 'A. B. Gray.'"

Representative Insley was too ill to be present, but he transmitted the following resolutions through Representative Cannon:

"House Concurrent Resolution No. 2. Whereas, Winfield Scott Schley, a modest man and a hero, has lately been honored by the state of Colorado, and honor upon that, resulting in a divided judgment by a high court, and

"Whereas, Admiral Dewey, who fought the battle of Manila, gave the state of Colorado, who fought the battle of Santiago, and

"Whereas, the finding of the majority of the court of inquiry stood for those who fight battles with paper, and the finding of the minority stands for those who fight battles with guns, and

"Whereas, in the conduct of warfare, the American people are more interested in results than in methods; therefore, be it

"Resolved by the house of representatives of Colorado, the senate concurring, That it recognizes in Admiral Schley the brave commander of the battle of Manila, an officer who has never failed to rise to any emergency incident to the performance of his duty, and an American whose name will be placed in high honor by the state of Colorado, and whose memory will be forever enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen; and, be it further

"Resolved, That the resolutions be suitably engrossed and transmitted to Admiral Schley."

The house then adjourned until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The Senate Session. Lieutenant Governor Coates called the senate to order at exactly two minutes past twelve. Chaplain Johnson asked for divine guidance in the transaction of the senate business, and his blessings on the senators' families, and especially upon the families of those members who had died.

One of the first familiar sounds of the senate was the voice of the clerk, Clerk Smith, who called "Adams, Conojos." The roll call showed the following absences: Hallet, Meyer, Tanquary and Annear. Following the roll call came the reading of the governor's call for the extra session. During this the members chatted with each other and became acquainted. They had evidently read the call before, and did not seem to hear it a second time. James R. Arthur, who was elected to succeed Senator Evans, then took the oath of office which was administered by Chief Justice Campbell. Committees were appointed to investigate the house and error that the senate was ready for the transaction of business. A resolution was offered by Senator Row that the only measure to be considered at this session be the revenue, world's fair, fusion, national, and employers' liability bills. The resolution went over until tomorrow. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions on the death of ex-governor Wiley and also on the death of President McKinley. The senate then adjourned until 1:45 tomorrow. At 2 o'clock the two houses will meet jointly and will listen to the reading of the governor's call.

The scenes in both houses previous to the opening were very similar to those of all sessions. Members busied themselves righting their papers on their desks and in reviewing old acquaintances. The scenes were more like those enacted on the first day of some old-fashioned country school. The greater majority of the members gained their first knowledge in the old school houses, and in their greetings today there was a something very suggestive of "the school house by the road."

Speaker Montgomery was in his private room early arranging for the day's

work. Representative Sprague of 131 Paso was the first member to arrive in the house. He came in at 10:50 and immediately went to his desk at the left of the speaker's. After turning his papers he called upon Mr. Montgomery in the latter's private room, where they spent the time until the opening hour. Representative Jenkins was the next to arrive, closely followed by Representative Whitlaw. From then on the members came in singly, in pairs and in columns. One of the most noticeable features of the opening session was the horde of office-seekers. By 9:50 the halls of the state house began to take on a holiday appearance and when the hour of opening arrived nearly every state house was surrounded by a crowd of persons soliciting positions.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Jan. 28.—The second day of the extra session of the legislature clearly demonstrated that Speaker Montgomery is in complete control of the house, but it was also demonstrated that the members who designate themselves as "The Fusion minority" are strong enough to cause no end of trouble and this they have pledged themselves to do unless they are recognized by the majority. The fight was on the floor of the house this morning and the speaker's suit 38 for the organization and 22 against, with five absent. The 22 included the seven Republican votes. Had the question of discharging the employees been carried by the Fusion minority, the next motion would have been to depose Speaker Montgomery. The fight was not so much against the speaker as it was the entering wedge against the speaker, and the only question really involved was the strength of the organization.

Those who led the minority put up a fight equal to any of the fights during the regular session but the overwhelming odds were against them. They not only had the house organization to fight but the entire power of the state house officials and the power of the Democratic organization of the city of Denver was also thrown against them. During the fight, the floor of the house was filled with employees from the state house, and with political workers down town, and the 28 Fusion votes which the minority claimed yesterday morning dwindled to a mere 15 votes in the test today. When the day was over, the minority side was completely beaten and a committee composed entirely of organization men had been appointed to settle the question of patronage. At 2 o'clock the governor's message was read to the joint assembly by Lieutenant Governor Coates. Governor O'Connell had contracted a severe cold, which prevented him from delivering the message.

The senate listened to a number of resolutions and the reading of two bills, one providing that railroads shall pay for all stock killed, and the other providing that a two-thirds vote of a jury shall decide a civil suit. The latter is a constitutional amendment.

Representative Adams opened the fight in the house this morning by having an editorial read which appeared in a local morning Fusion paper which severely criticized those members of the house who were against the present organization. Mr. Adams dealt the editor some terrific blows and said it was ill taste for a man who had been honored with the highest office in the gift of the assembly to criticize the members who had given him that honor when he knew that they were working for the best interests of the Democratic party. He characterized the article as a willfully false statement. Representative Bell followed Mr. Adams and he also criticized the article. He delivered a lengthy history of the fight over the revenue bill in the regular session, and charged that the majority of the Fusion members of the house were responsible for the extra session. The criticism against the editor might have continued all morning, had it not been shut off on a point of order raised by Representative Hammond.

Representative Dickinson, one of the Republican members, sprung a surprise on the house by offering a resolution that the house adjourn sine die, February 15. He contended that the state was financially embarrassed and that the session could and should complete its labors in 15 days. The resolution was laid over until tomorrow.

It was then that the fight over the O'Connell resolution of yesterday for supremacy in the house was begun. A motion to indefinitely postpone the resolution started the debate. Representative Lubers led for the minority forces. He said: "Gentlemen, I want to practice a line of economy. I want this resolution providing for the discharging of all these employees to carry. Then let us select just the number we need and thereby save the state an immense amount of money. I want to practice what we have preached—economy. We have 50 clerks drawing from \$2 to \$6 per day, numbers of whom are not working at all, and I doubt whether they are in the state house at this time. We have one man whose only duty is to run after railroad passes for the members. At this point Representative Dickinson interrupted to ask if the speaker had any relatives who were wanting positions. "No sir," replied Lubers, "but incidentally I know of a number of our state officials who have relatives and we now have as a result the Colorado State House Relations bill." After scolding the state officials for appointing relatives to different positions, Mr. Lubers ended as follows: "Let us have employees who have qualifications. Let's get 15 competent persons that can do the work assigned them, and that is all we will need. If you expect to finish this session in 15 days, you must play fair. You may be in the majority, but you cannot drive roughshod over the minority. You may not stop this minority in the face. You want a revenue bill, I tell you my people don't want it. We paid 10 per cent. more taxes this year than last. I do not mean to bluff, but I do say you must treat this minority fairly."

Representative Bartels followed Mr. Lubers and spoke along the same lines. He said: "The first thing a man who is hard up does is to cut off his ex-

penses. We should do the same. Why have 49 employees on our pay roll when only 12 or 15 are needed. We can save the revenues of our state by stopping up the leakage as well as starting the source. I stand here, gentlemen, opposed to this entire organization. If you do what your consciences tell you, regardless of the whip lashes of the state house crowd, you would practically all be against this organization. You say you want harmony. I am here to say that the state officials or any one else cannot calm down my throat what I consider is not right. You cannot expedite business by riding rough shod over this minority."

"We were in the majority yesterday, but the whip lash of the administration has been brought to bear and today we may be in the minority. A state official came to me last night and said: 'Bartels, what do you want? If you will give up this fight, I will guarantee your faction one-half of the patronage.' Do you suppose I can be bought for one-half of the patronage of this house? No sir, patronage is not what I want. I want that this house shall be reorganized. And I tell you it must be reorganized if you expect to do business. I fling it back in your faces that if you do not reorganize this house, you will stand here all summer. I am willing that this session shall last 100 days rather than that the present organization shall remain intact. It has at every opportunity slapped the minority, been individually and collectively in the face. Governor Orman issued his call for an extra session, I called on him in person and asked him to use his influence towards a reorganization of the house, claiming that it would alleviate the differences of the last session. That has not been done, and these differences remain."

Representative Hammond arose and said: "Gentlemen, this extra session is costing the state of Colorado \$1,400 per day. The speech of our friend Bartels has cost the taxpayers \$150 and really I don't believe it is worth it."

"It will cost the state \$2,000 a day to hear my speeches if you don't play fair," retorted Bartels. Representative Bell also spoke for the resolution. He wanted to curtail the expenses as much as possible. He wanted to discharge all employees and employ only a sufficient number to do the work.

The previous question was ordered and the motion was indefinitely postponed by the following vote: Ayes—Balling, Best, Bardy, Canby, Cannon, Chisholm, Davis, Dunaway, Eaches, Hall, Gorman, Hammond, Heartz, Hollenbeck, Jenkins, Kennedy, Lorber, Madden, Martin, McGuire, Meredith, Montgomery (Speaker), Morris, Neely, O'Connell, Ong, Pitschke, Platt, Pochon, Rawalt, Rawalt, Schweitzer, Smith, Sprague, Taylor, White, Williams, Mr. Speaker. Total 38.

Nays—Adams, Bartels, Bell, Briscoe, Carrington, Cunningham, Davidson, Dickinson, Dinkel, Garcia, Harris, Lewis, Lubers, Little, Manion, McLean, Park, Riley, Sanchez, Stubbs, Twombly, Whitlaw. Total 22.

The majority then carried a resolution to appoint a committee to have charge of the patronage question, the committee to recommend who should be discharged and who, and the number retained. The committee is composed of Hammond, Morris, McGuire, O'Connell and Caley, all belonging to the Montgomery forces.

The senate today elected Peter Jennings sergeant-at-arms, and adopted resolutions providing for the terms of office of the employees of the Thirteenth general assembly should and when the regular session adjourned sine die. This will allow new employees to be appointed. Senator Parks introduced a bill providing that two-thirds of a jury could return a verdict in a civil suit. Senator Ammons introduced a bill providing for the payment of the killed by railroads. This is the same bill that passed the senate last year and was killed in the house, which caused so many resolutions of censure by the stock men over the state. A message was sent to the senate of the state of Maryland, congratulating that body upon striking from the public library MacLay's history against Schley.

SOME SCARCE STAMPS.

Henry J. Crocker Values One Hundred at Nearly \$20,000.

Stamp collecting is by most persons associated with senility, but the considerable number of stamp dealers to be found in the country are surprised by the adult collectors of whom have considerable means to devote to their hobby. Such a collector is Henry J. Crocker, the San Francisco capitalist. Mr. Crocker may be remembered by eastern newspaper readers as having offered some years ago to buy all the wine grapes raised in California for seven years. Mr. Crocker is a man in middle life, and is kept busy looking after his numerous investments, but his chief diversion is the accumulation of rare postage stamps. On ten or a dozen years he has been buying stamps from dealers throughout the world as a good customer for scarce items in their line. To a small selection of his philatelic treasures has been added the first prize offered by the Philatelic Society of New York for the rarest group of one hundred cancelled stamps shown by any collector at its December meeting in this city.

Mr. Crocker values the exhibit of one hundred stamps he sent here at \$19,215. His rarest and consequently most valuable single stamp is the 20-cent label issued by the St. Louis post office, before there were any regular United States stamps. For many years only four copies of this stamp were known to be in existence, but several years ago about 20 more came to light. Mr. Crocker considers his specimen worth \$29,500, but conservative dealers say this is too high an estimate. The five-cent and 10-cent St. Louis stamps of the same series are valued at \$250 and \$200 respectively, and these valuations are nearer the market prices. The Brattleboro postmaster's little stamp, valued at \$600, and the label bearing a facsimile of James A. Garfield's signature as postmaster at Baltimore, are also scarce relics of the days when Uncle Sam had no stamps of his own.

The Hawaiian "missionary" stamps, called because they were used almost exclusively by missionaries, whose presence in Hawaii started the use of stamps there, are among the rarest in the world. Another great rarity is the curious Moldavian type. An uncanceled copy of the 11 paras sold recently in London for \$1,100.

The vertical halves of the double 10-cent Swedish stamp, issued by the Canton of Geneva in 1843, were sometimes used separately as five rappen values. The first stamps of the feutun islands, French possessions in the Indian ocean off Madagascar, were used as the national envelopes in Mr. Crocker's exhibit, condition greatly increasing their value to the eyes of collectors. (New York Tribune.)

ALL THE NEWS FROM ALL THE WORLD

COLORADO SPRINGS

(Friday, January 27.) Four army officers were apprehended by local police yesterday, three from Fort Logan, near Denver, and one from Fort Douglas, Utah.

Decision in Weldon habeas corpus case was rendered today. Judge J. H. Elsworth Plunstead, the character delineator, gives impersonations and readings at Perkins hall tonight.

Chamber of commerce has made arrangements for the general fair by which that paper will publish daily weather reports from this city.

(Saturday, January 28.) A. O. Slaughter of Chicago denies that the man who deserted his wife in this city and who claimed to be his son is any relative or known to him in any way.

C. A. Weldon was released from custody yesterday by Judge Cunningham.

Mr. J. W. Truesdale has been elected secretary of the chautauqua which is to be held in this city next summer.

District Attorney Trowbridge has notified Colorado City saloonkeepers that they must obey the law and close at midnight on Sunday.

Joe Morino, injured in the powder explosion in the Pike View mine, is dead; the coroner is investigating the accident.

Local plumbing firm, competing with Denver and Chicago firms, has secured a \$500 contract in New Mexico.

In the McNew case the defendants, charged with horse stealing, were acquitted.

(Sunday, January 29.) Two slight fires and one false alarm kept the fire department busy yesterday.

Myra understood that if the government expects a federal building in this city the site will be at the southeast corner of Pike's Peak and Nevada avenues.

(Monday, January 30.) Mr. King's second Shakespearean recital will be given at Perkins hall tonight.

There were six alarms of fire yesterday, but no serious damage resulted in any case.

Expert Krause's report will be presented to the city council tonight.

Rev. Dr. Hazlett last night made public his report on conditions in Manila.

(Tuesday, January 31.) A committee of Victor citizens petitioned the city council last night for water for the Victor school building.

Ayes—Balling, Best, Bardy, Canby, Cannon, Chisholm, Davis, Dunaway, Eaches, Hall, Gorman, Hammond, Heartz, Hollenbeck, Jenkins, Kennedy, Lorber, Madden, Martin, McGuire, Meredith, Montgomery (Speaker), Morris, Neely, O'Connell, Ong, Pitschke, Platt, Pochon, Rawalt, Rawalt, Schweitzer, Smith, Sprague, Taylor, White, Williams, Mr. Speaker. Total 38.

Nays—Adams, Bartels, Bell, Briscoe, Carrington, Cunningham, Davidson, Dickinson, Dinkel, Garcia, Harris, Lewis, Lubers, Little, Manion, McLean, Park, Riley, Sanchez, Stubbs, Twombly, Whitlaw. Total 22.

The majority then carried a resolution to appoint a committee to have charge of the patronage question, the committee to recommend who should be discharged and who, and the number retained. The committee is composed of Hammond, Morris, McGuire, O'Connell and Caley, all belonging to the Montgomery forces.

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STATE

(Friday, January 27.) Show storm was general throughout the state but was not heavy.

The new Denver, Fort and Cripple Creek Railway company, with headquarters at Florence, has been incorporated.

Colorado Humane society has begun an active campaign against the practice of allowing dogs to run the range during severe weather without being fed.

It is reported that Denver capital is forming a corporation for the purpose of equipping a \$250,000 train packing plant in this city.

Oil discoveries are reported to have been made between Longmont and Berthoud.

Suspicious character seen in the vicinity of Fort Collins is thought to be the Philistine murderer who fired on a crowd that endeavored to arrest him.

(Saturday, January 28.) Thomas D. Sexton has been appointed superintendent of the power for the Colorado & Southern.

Oil has been struck in the western part of Pueblo county.

Colorado Crude oil company, composed of Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek men, has leased or purchased 60 acres of ground lying south of Florence and has contracted for eight wells.

Arriving at the beginning to arrive in Denver for the special session which convenes Monday.

Appeal from Judge Riker's decision in the revenue case has been taken to the United States circuit court of appeals in St. Louis.

Automobile race from Denver to Colorado Springs and return is projected.

Denver's musical festival is a great success.

Freight wreck 20 miles west of Leadville resulted in the death of Freeman Healy and Engineer J. P. Reddy, both of Salida.

(Sunday, January 29.) Board of equalization has practically completed its work.

Rev. Bruce Brown of the First Christian church of Denver has been appointed by Governor Orman as chaplain of the First regiment, N. G. C.

Pumping was resumed yesterday at an experimental well at a number of new companies were formed.

(Monday, January 30.) Cripple Creek saloons remained open Sunday night and closed at 12:00.

Snake river, was one of the first to explore Yellowstone park and is often referred to as the Daniel Boone of Wyoming.

Oldest weather of the winter with a howling wind and wind in Oklahoma.

Admiral Schley was given a day of rest in Colorado yesterday to be followed by a busy one.

American chamber of commerce in Manila has formulated an appeal to congress arguing that Chinese labor is needed in the islands.

The United States Philippine commission has appropriated \$5,000 for improving the harbor of Hilo and \$3,000 to be expended on the Cagayan river in northern Luzon.

Charles W. Miner of the Sixth Infantry is doing a long tour of duty in the Philippines to be unattractive and the 400 bolomen and 10 men armed with rifles, under the command of the fanatical bandit leader, Papa Isio, are terrorizing the people.

F. J. Collin of Victor has 400 acres of off the Boulder and fields for sale. He has a handsome offer.

Monday Evening club of Pueblo held its 18th annual reunion last night.

Cold weather at Pueblo caused brick-

layers, bridge men and graders at steel works to take a lay-off.

The Business Men's association of Pueblo has raised \$500 for the family of the late John White.

The Cripple Creek chamber of commerce held its annual election and passed resolutions in opposition to the Law and Order league.

Members of Cripple Creek city council deny that there is a threatened shortage of water.

About 25 barrels of oil were pumped from an Arnold well at Boulder yesterday.

A pumping well will continue night and day from now on.

The Boulder oil stock exchange has selected a governing board of nine members and the organization will soon be completed.

The usual number of new oil companies were organized yesterday at Boulder.

(Wednesday, January 29.) Rev. Charles S. Olmstead of Philadelphia has accepted the office of bishop coadjutor of the Colorado diocese.

A large body of oil has been opened in a well two and a half miles southwest of Florence.

It is reported that Colorado Springs capitalists contemplate building an oil refinery south of Florence.

A Boulder lumber firm now has orders on hand to supply lumber for 30 oil well derricks.

Name of Edwin Price as postmaster at Grand Junction was again sent to the senate by President Roosevelt yesterday and the nomination was promptly confirmed.

GENERAL

(Friday, January 27.) One of the interesting features of the program for the national council of mothers which will meet in Washington next month will be a "model nursery" under the direction of Mrs. Fred T. Dunlop, wife of the United States senator from Idaho.

Judge Benjamin S. Baker of the district court at Omaha, who has been appointed associate justice of the supreme court of New Mexico, has closed up his affairs as district judge and will leave for Santa Fe today. He will assume his new duties next Monday.

Chancellor James R. D. of Syracuse (N. Y.) university has announced that John D. Rockefeller has given the university \$100,000, which will be applied to the endowment fund. When this fund reaches \$500,000, John D. Rockefeller will duplicate it.

The American Sugar Refining company and the independent refiners advanced all grades of refined sugar 10 cents.

Chester Griskold, president of the Crown Point iron company and vice president of the American manufacturing concerns, died in New York yesterday after a few hours' illness.

(Saturday, January 28.) Admiral Schley is on route to Chicago; there were ovations at all points in Pennsylvania where the train stopped.

Treaty of cession of Danish West Indies from Denmark to the United States was signed at the state department in Washington yesterday by Secretary Hay and the Danish minister.

The coroner's jury in the case of the recent disaster in the New York Central railroad, which killed 100 persons, returned a verdict completely exonerating John M. Wisker and E. G. Fyler, the crew of the engine that crashed into the rear end of the train, causing the death of 15 persons, the heaviest loss of life for the conditions leading to the accident on the officials of the road; both Wisker and Fyler were immediately discharged from custody.

Two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt in St. Louis and in many of the towns in the immediate vicinity of the city a few minutes before 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The first was light, the second was more severe. It awakened persons who slept through the first shock and got them out of bed.

(Sunday, January 29.) Reversers have been appointed for "The Fair," a department store at Montevideo, Ala., which failed several days ago with liabilities said to amount to \$500,000.

Hollander, senior member of the firm of Kraneich & Bach, one of the oldest piano manufacturing concerns of New York, is dead in that city, aged 68 years.

Charles T. Meane, Republican national committeeman from New Hampshire, is dead at his home in Manchester, N. H., aged 46 years.

United States Minister Herbert W. Brown, at Caracas, Venezuela, was married yesterday to Miss Carolyn Clegg of Galveston, Tex.

Storm damages on the water front at Seattle, Wash., aggregate at least \$500,000. Accidents and disasters were numerous and of a violent character, including everything from the smashing of a small row boat to the total loss of a large steamer, the E. D. Smith.

A bulletin has been signed by grain men, lumber men and merchants, and shippers of Minneapolis to be presented to Governor Van Sant asking that the night against the so-called merger of the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Burlington roads be discontinued.

The Washington Post says that Secretary Hitchcock has forwarded a letter to Sanford B. Dole, governor of Hawaii, intimating that the governor's resignation is desired.

The Hotel Cecil in Ottawa, Canada, was burned yesterday; loss \$90,000. Guests on the fifth floor had to leave the building in their night clothes and some of them had to be taken out of the windows on ladders.

The New York Evening Post says Andrew Carnegie has, within the last few days, given \$100,000 to Cooper union. This is Mr. Carnegie's second gift to the institution, the first one being of a like amount.

(Monday, January 30.) German societies of New York will have a torchlight procession in honor of Prince Henry.

A so-called National Liberal party was organized in Cincinnati yesterday. Its object is the amalgamation for political purposes of Free Thinkers.

A dispatch from Cheyenne, Wyo., says that George Rex, the noted guide and pathfinder, died in a lone cabin on Snake river. Rex was one of the first men to explore Yellowstone park and is often referred to as the Daniel Boone of Wyoming.

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WASHINGTON

(Friday, January 27.) Representative Clark of Missouri has introduced a joint resolution expressing sympathy for the two South African republics and regret over the suffering caused by the war.

The president has signed the bill providing for the free transportation of oil and matter sent by Mrs. Ida M. McKinley, widow of the late President McKinley.

The attorney general, after a conference with the president, made the announcement that whatever the department of justice might decide upon in the case of Judge James W. McLaughlin, who was convicted in the courts of San Francisco of contempt of court, it has been determined that Judge McLaughlin will not be sent back to the district in Alaska in which he has been confined.

(Saturday, January 28.) Orders have been issued by

DEQUE, WITH GOOD REASON, ELATED BY OIL PROSPECTS

mountain lion shall be driven deeper into the mountains of the hunter's lodge up a city which shall green bay tree."

little word, oil, has change, at least in Colorado town. Any is undergoing a under its influence and a section of the com- preparing to pour ad- into Colorado's co- another month Debeque much of its frontiers- being little community.

Debeque's famous hunt- as a legend of early boys will have driv- to pastures new, and expectations of the these people are alive in their enthusiasm, are counting their chickens hatched.

in the air are not foundation, however, reason to feel elated at there is no justifi- enthusiasm. Only been sunk in this field a flow of high-grade depth. The drill has been 400 feet into the ground, and in the hole, encountered two distinct oil- going down the 620 feet, of depth a heavy black oil- This was cased 400-foot depth another of heavy oil was struck. was cased off and the drill- continued down to the 600- where the bore opened up the flow of good oil. This encountered on Monday.

Drilling was continued 20 feet further and then stopped pending further or- the company.

Several directors of the Colorado Development company own the well, ar- accompanied by the expert visited the formation in Debeque of the oil and then bailed dry. This expert had the bot- and part of it bailed dry. He looked up. He will make company later and then will be carried on a new one near it.

is in a quarry at directors and others and oil that will ure on the market.

But the quantity is unknown. The fact that the well, which had accu- mulated 450 feet of oil in a week, was bailed dry in an hour and did not fill rapidly after drilling was re- sumed seems to indicate that the flow is weak.

No other wells have been started yet, and the Debeque No. 1, as it is called, is the only one by which the field can be judged.

The oil discovered at the 600-foot depth has high illuminating qualities and rich lubricating properties. It is heavier than Boulder oil and is not so inflammable. It congeals when exposed to the cold and leaves a thick, pasty sediment. An analy- sis of the oil gave 97.7 per cent. of available matter and 41.7 degrees as its specific gravity. A number of barrels of the oil have been sent to the Florence refinery to be thoroughly tested.

This is the extent of the practical development work already done in the field. Later work may develop a big field of rich fluid and the geological formation of the country seems to make this probable.

Prof. Arthur Lake has made a re- port on this section of the state and speaks highly of its value as a pros- pective oil field. Other geologists and engineers have gone over the ground carefully and in their unani- mous opinion that from Mesa county north, the state line and into Wyo- ming is a big oil field extending at least 60 miles east and west.

The Utah and Colorado Oil company is operating in what is known as the Whiskey Creek country, 60 miles northwest of Debeque. One well there is producing five barrels per day at 506-foot depth. This oil is heavier than the Debeque oil and does not congeal. Analysis shows it to be 65 per cent. lubricating oil. The Dewey oil springs are located near this property and there are eight other com- panies operating in this section. There are evidences of oil all over that coun- try, it is said.

The Dewey spring has a flow of 10 gallons of oil per day. The Colorado Oil company, a corporation in which Colorado Springs capital is heavily in- vested, is operating in this section and has a well down 500 feet, with flat- tering prospects of a good flow.

Mr. R. M. Pope, a civil engineer of Salt Lake city, has been all over this section of the state, from Wyoming south to the Debeque country. In his report to the Utah and Colorado com- pany he states that there is a big oil basin in western and northwestern Colorado extending probably 100 miles north and south and 60 miles east and west. This basin shows six oil strata, four of bituminous sand, one of lime and one of fish-egg lime and over these is 100 feet of oil shale which crops out on the surface as gilsonite, or asphaltum.

In conversation with me at Debeque, Mr. Pope stated that there was a con- tinuous oil formation between the Whiskey creek country and Debeque. He believes that the Florence oil hori- zon is the natural oil horizon of Colo- rado and to reach it the Debeque well may have to be sunk 1,000 feet, or more, deeper. He believes several oil horizons will be found between the one in which the well now is and the Florence horizon. There is, how- ever, a possibility that the oil will lose value with each lower horizon. De- beque is on the northeast outcropping of Mr. Pope's basin.

The county south of Debeque is being prospected and oil has been dis- covered, it is said, as far south as Pagosa Springs and at one or two intermediate points further north and west.

The field immediately around De- beque will be fully explored in a few weeks. The Buckeye Oil company, composed largely of Denver and Puel- lo men, is preparing to erect a der- rick and commence sinking below the Grand river, south of town. Ten oth- er companies are being organized to operate north, south, east and west and in a month the town will be sur- rounded by derricks. While Colo- rado Springs capital has been look- ing to the Boulder field, Denver, Pueblo and Salt Lake capital has been quietly nabbing up land in western Colorado. Ex-Gov. Commissioner J. S. Swan, who lives at Debeque, first interested capital in the project to sink a well and he with C. F. Warren, general agent of the Santa Fe at Salt Lake, and a number of Denver gentlemen, including Charles Hallack, James E. Preston, C. M. Hicklin and George B. Dodge, organized the Debeque Oil and Development company which began drilling last spring. Accidents de- layed the progress of the work and it was October 24 when they first struck oil. Since then, these gentlemen and others have been locating government land and leasing and buying ranches until every acre for miles around has been secured.

At Grand Junction on the west and at Parachute on the east, companies have been organized. A drill is be- ing run about a mile and a half west of Parachute, but has not yet struck oil. No operations have as yet been started near Grand Junction, but or- ders have been sent for drilling out- fits.

Debeque is a little town of prob- ably 250 inhabitants. It is situated in the northeast corner of Mesa coun- ty, about 30 miles from Grand Jun- ction. It has been the center of a cattle country, with a small amount of ranching in its vicinity. The town is already booming and the value of property is going up. Poor ranch own- ers have profited by the discovery of oil, as land that was worth but little for grazing purposes is valuable as prospective oil land and most of it has been bought up at figures that have made the ranchmen happy.

"Well," replied Mr. White, "I will tell you, Colorado Springs is in a class by itself among American towns. Generally speaking, in America the leisure classes consist of saloon keep- ers and negroes. Everyone else has to work 10 hours a day. To be seen loafing while the sun is up is enough to make a man lose caste as a man, in most American towns, and become a lovely character."

"The spirit of work prevails al- over the American continent so thor- oughly that the man who loafs and has a good time is under suspicion. Of course this is dead wrong. There is no reason why the women should have all the fun, go to all the parties, play all the games and cut all the social didoes, and Colorado Springs is the only real town in the United States—that is, a town that is something more than a 'resort'—where a man may have a good time and not lose caste. Here the leisure class takes in some- thing more than the saloon keepers and comes—it comprises a considerable number of apparently respectable white people of refinement. This is remarkable."

"Did you ever notice," continued Mr. White, "that the first thing a man does when he loafs is to hunt up a horse or a dog to have a good time with? Now there are more handsome bob-tailed horses in this man's town, and more giddy two-storied turnouts than any other town of its size in the land. That indicates that the men

have time to spend in fun. It's all right. There is no sense in working like a dog seven days in the week for a little money. Man has to live but once and he is a long time coming to the world and a long time dead and he should get something besides board and clothes out of the job while he is on earth. But the average American doesn't see it that way. He should come to Colorado Springs, get a bob-tailed horse, a pair of knickerbockers, and be wise. There is more real civiliza- tion per capita—so our friends the Spillists used to say—in Colorado Springs, than there is in New York or Boston. Here people get all there is from civilization. They take time to grow, mentally, morally, spiritually. Here there is beauty everywhere. No other American city—except perhaps Washington—has such uniform beauty of architecture as has Colorado Springs. Big buildings don't make a city beautiful. It is universal good taste in home building which does that. There are no ugly, squalid homes in this town. New York and Boston have here and there a few beautiful struc- tures—homes, apartment houses, of- fices, public buildings, but the mass of both towns is impossibly ugly. Most of the houses here in the Springs are good. They are the best that twentieth century civilization has produced. That means that the mass of the people are civilized, which is not true of the great cities. There the masses wear their shirts tucked in their trousers, and ride on street cars, but for all that, in their aspirations, in their ideals, in their humanity, a considerable minority of the populace are barbarians. They work all the finer instincts out of themselves. Colorado Springs is the model American town."

Mr. White was asked what he thought of the chances of there being national aid to irrigation at an early date. Being a resident of Kansas and having been much in the east gener- ally and Washington particularly, he can speak on the subject as one fa- miliar both with the need for legisla- tion on this subject and with the feel- ing in the east concerning it, if any feeling at all there is.

"Irrigation as a national propo- sition," he said, "is a new subject. Of course it has been in the party plat- forms for some time, but it was put forth by the western fellows and the easterners hadn't even thought of it as a remote possibility until President Roosevelt took it up in his message. Probably not one intelligent man in 10 of the Mississippi knew anything about the irrigation problem until this term of congress. But it is likely that President Roosevelt believes in it, and while he is in office he will naturally talk about it. That will give the east some idea of it. The subject is a live one only in one-third of Kansas, half of Nebraska and the Dakotas. Else- where it must be agitated. Eventually irrigation will become a national ques- tion. Some day the congress will take it up. Of course we of the west think that day should come very soon. Every year's delay costs millions of dollars. That may be proved easily. But it is one thing to prove a proposition and another to get men to vote for it in congress. If there is an irrigation scheme adopted by congress in the next 10 years, it will indicate almost a miraculous growth of sentiment in the country. Public sentiment, where it is not bred by self-interest, grows slower than a century plant in this country. And the masses of the country cannot see their self-interest very clearly in the irrigation problem. The subject is not one that you can dramatize as the money question is or the tariff or the expansion question. In these questions every man can see where he will be better off the day after his vote is cast. In the election, he is a pretty tough proposition to get a Broadway cabby or a New Hamp- shire farmer or an Iowa stockbreeder to see where he is going to benefit much by having the waters of the mountains stored to reclaim the arid lands of the mountain states. Of course this will help everyone. It would do more than the gold standard or the tariff or free silver to bring about temporary prosperity. But the average fellow is from Missouri—you've got to show him."

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WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE ON COLORADO SPRINGS Says the City Is in a Class by Itself Among American Towns--His Views on Irrigation.

William Allen White, editor of the Emporia Gazette, is in the city. He needs no introduction to Colorado Springs, however, for he has been here often.

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. White is perfectly willing to be referred to as the editor of the Emporia Gazette, to refer to him as such and go no farther would be not unlike referring to Railroad Contractor James B. Orman and stopping with that.

James B. Orman is a good railroad contractor and had an enviable reputa- tion as such before he became known to people everywhere as the governor of Colorado. Mr. White is a good editor and was well known as the editor of the Emporia Gazette before he was known to people generally for any- thing else. His name has now gone forth, however, to places where his paper is not known. His big-hearted- ness and cordiality of disposition are known to old and young everywhere because his writings, which are now read everywhere, show forth his own personality so well that all who read his stories learn to feel that they know him.

When this interest becomes a personal acquaintance it is a friend- ship and ere long almost a relation of confidence—at least this would be in- dicated by many of his writings. It is this fortunate personality, coupled with an ease and forcefulness of ex- pression that has made him one of the best known of the magazine writers of the day, that has made him capable of contributing the "Boyville Stories" and his several other volumes of little sketches and stories to the writings that people read and do not forget.

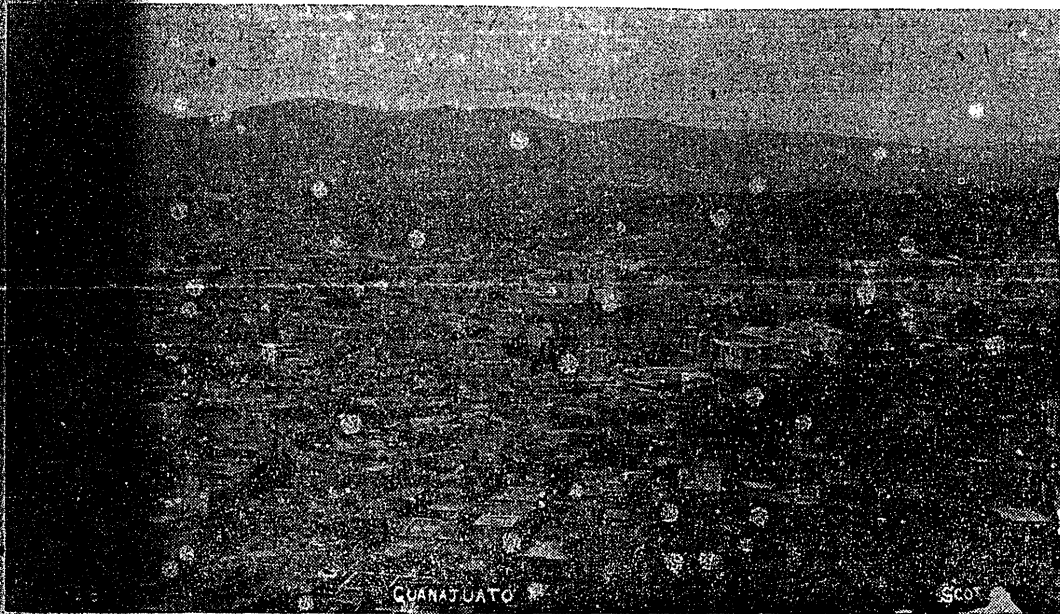
He is the editor of the Emporia Ga- zette because his home is at Emporia and he needs to have something to remind him that he is compelled to work—for editing a newspaper is work. The time that he has not spent editing the newspaper, however, is not spent in play, which may be understood from the fact that he has been com- pelled to come to Colorado Springs for rest and recuperation. Probably his character sketches of Bryan and Hanna and Roosevelt and Platt in McClure's, his recent contributions to the Satur- day Evening Post and other writings that the people

THE BEST-GOVERNED
CITY IN MEXICO

GUANAJUATO

For the Gazette By E. E. Rittenhouse

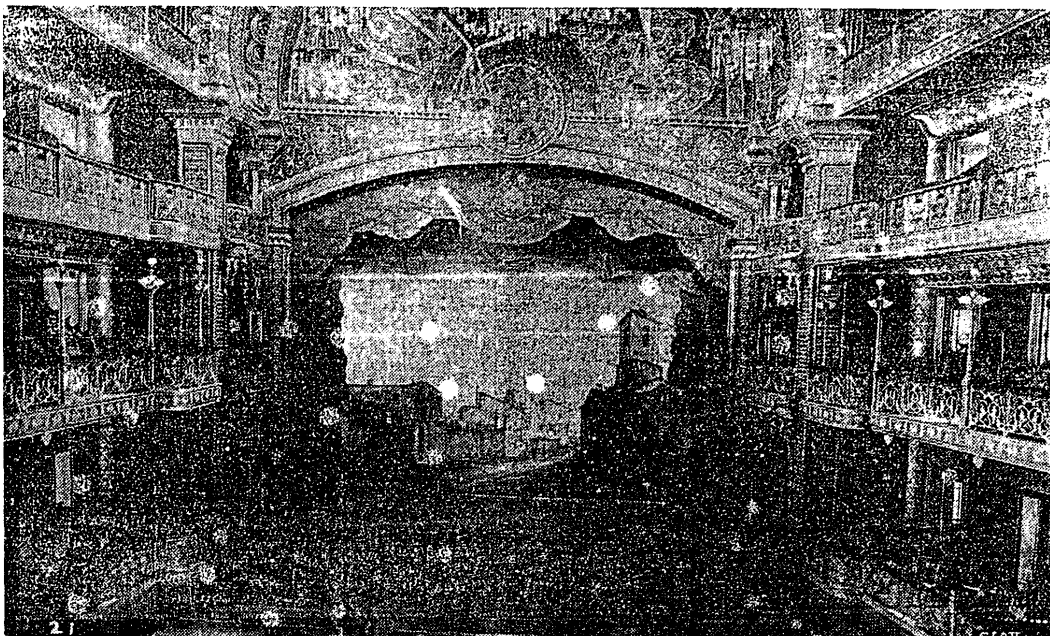
RICH MINES AND
PRIMITIVE MINING METHODS



GUANAJUATO

between the cobblestones. It takes these 32 arrastres to handle the 14 tons crushed daily by the two Chilano mills. When sufficient pulp is accumulated to fill the patio (280 tons in this instance) it is turned in in a semi-liquid state and chemicals added as follows: salt, 97 lbs. per ton of pulp; sulphate of copper (blue stone), 13 lbs. to the ton; quicksilver, 22 lbs. per kilo of silver contained in the ore as per assay. This mass is called the "torta." In order that the chemicals may be thoroughly mixed and the chemical action efficient, it is necessary to constantly agitate the torta.

Again the humble mule is called upon and in company with 12 or 14 of his fellows he is driven around in circles in this mass for 30 or 40 days. In extremely warm weather the assistance of the sun cuts this time down to 15 days. Don Pio uses horses to agitate his tortas because they move faster than mules. A peon stands nearly to his waist in this mud for eight hours holding the ropes and cracking his whip over the horses which are ploughing through the mass belly deep, the hair shorn from their tails lest they wish up some of the values. When the horses come out they are carefully washed in order that they carry no precious metal away on their legs. I had learned from a wise man in the states that the chemicals ate off the hoofs of the animals in a



INTERIOR TEATRO JUAREZ, GUANAJUATO.

CITY OF GUANAJUATO, MEXICO.

Guanajuato, Jan. 11, 1902.
The mines of Guanajuato have been producing since 1548 and have a production of \$800,000,000 to their credit. Practically all of this enormous sum has come from less than a dozen mines, the Valenciana alone having produced \$200,000,000. When it is understood that the great mother vein and neighboring veins are practically unexplored except at the few points at which these mines are located, the reason for the concentration of this rich district is apparent. Their interest can be still better appreciated when it is known that the native patio system of extraction from 50 to 60 per cent. of the gold is lost and that the maquila or

All this would be of interest, but it is the antique method of crushing ore and extracting the values that really stirs up the average Coloradoan. There are now about 20 Colorado Springs mining men interested here.

Don Pio Alatorre is a self-made man. A few years since he was administrator of the government telegraph office here. Today he owns mines and patio mills and other enterprises and is one of the wealthiest men of the district, as well as one of the most progressive and intelligent business men of the republic.

Through the courtesy of Don Pio I was escorted through his Hacienda Beneficia (Mexican ore mill) by Don Carlos Jacobi and Don Felipe Averan,



THE MUMMY CONVENTION.

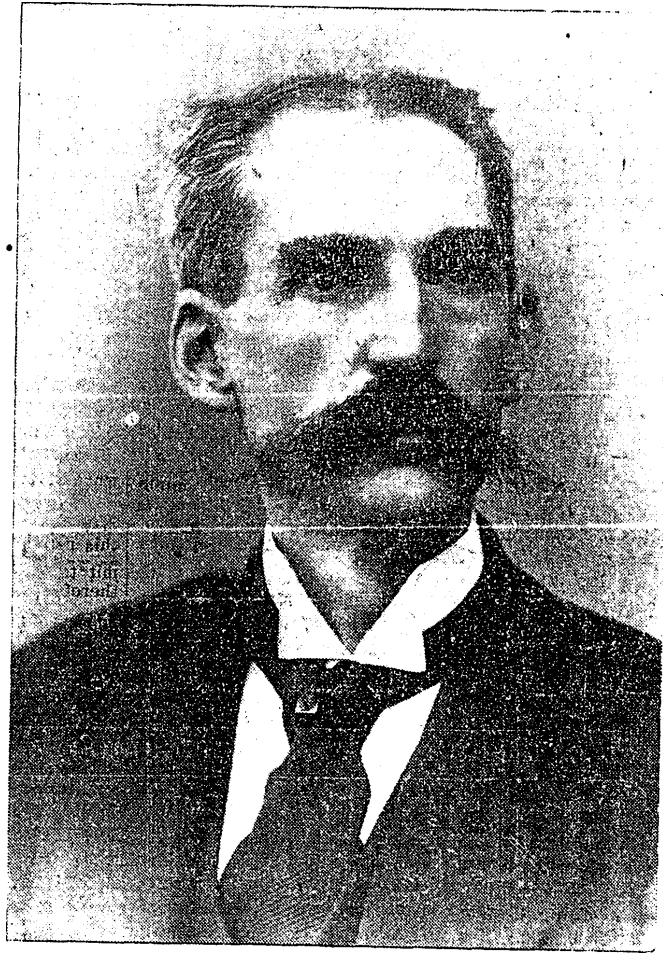
Native mill charges on silver are 40 per cent. of the values in the ore. Many columns could be written of the picturesque city of Guanajuato, which fills a mountain which spreads up the hillside, of its perfect and daily water system, its clean streets, its prosperous and growing schools, its beautiful residences surrounded by gardens of flowers and shrubbery, its magnificent Teatro Juarez, doubtless the most costly and artistic structure ever erected in all America; and it is equally interesting to write of the deplorable chemical condition of the bodies of the natives, or of the air, or of whatever it is, that results in mummified human remains two years after death. In the Pantone a large number of these late residents are found along the hallways housing a mummified human conclave. Any one could be written upon the achievements of Governor Gonzalez, the Diaz of Guanajuato, whose eight years' administration transformed the city into the clean and beautiful in the region who has enlarged the schools and improved the

who kindly unfolded the mysteries of the patio process, which has been in use in Mexico since early in the 17th century.

Passing through a cobble-paved entrance to a low, heavy-walled structure we came upon two blindfolded mules hitched to one end of a timber. The other end of the timber passed through the center of an immense grindstone, on the other side of which it was connected with a revolving upright timber. This grindstone had an iron rim and weighed five tons. When the mules started they rolled it around a circle having a diameter of about 25 feet. Beneath this primitive juggernaut, ore previously broken to the size of an egg by peons was thrown and crushed to about 1/4 inch mesh.

Don Carlos assured me that in the course of a day these two Chilano mills would crush 14 tons of ore. In a paper by one of the American mining engineers who recently visited this city with the mining congress it is stated that the mules were blindfolded to prevent their becoming dizzy in making the circle; but Don Felipe assures me that no Mexican mule ever traveled

present blindfolded mule circling around each, in a vain effort to get to the "top of the hill." An arrastre is a stone tub 10 feet in diameter, an upright revolving timber in the center, from which arms extend horizontally. To the end of one of these arms is hitched the long-eared motive power. From the other three arms large stones were suspended by ropes and dragged around through the liquid by the mule. The ore from the Chilano mills is thrown in the arrastres and plenty of water added. The bottom of



JOAQUIN OBREGON GONZALEZ,
Governor of Guanajuato.

month, but unfortunately for the rest of this myth Don Felipe showed me an ancient horse that had been tramping in this mud 24 years in this very patio, and totally discredited the Yankee's yarn. The peon who wallows through this mud after the horses is the happy recipient of the munificent sum of 50c Mexican or 23c United States money per day. By frequent saying it is learned when the mules and chemicals have done their work; then the mass is "washed," the amalgam removed and the tailings with 50 or more per cent. of the gold still in them, go down the river lost forever more.

Crude as it is, this process extracts an average of 92 per cent. of the silver. It takes about six weeks to crush and extract the values from a batch of ore by this old method. The mule raises it from the mine, he packs it to the mill, he grinds it and agitates it, and is altogether the most important factor in Mexican mining today. Don Felipe declared that if justice were done the mule, he would be the national bird and appear on the coins of the realm, but that he was such an ugly beast that there was absolutely no hope of his being so honored.

And now comes the miner with his ore to sell to the patio mill. Say I assays 1,000 grams silver, 14 gram gold. The kind patio man at once deducts 400 grams from the silver (40 per cent.) for "maquila" or treatment charge. Then he pays him the equivalent of 39c per ounce United States money for what is left, although the quotation may be 55c in New York the same day. When it comes to gold his generosity shrinks still more, for he pays him 30c per gram or at the rate of \$4 per ounce United States money, whereas Colorado miners feel that they are badly treated at \$19 per ounce. The actual value of a ton of this ore is \$28.86 gold, whereas the miner receives \$10.23 gold—\$18.63 for treatment. It is evident that the American plumber must come off his pedestal.

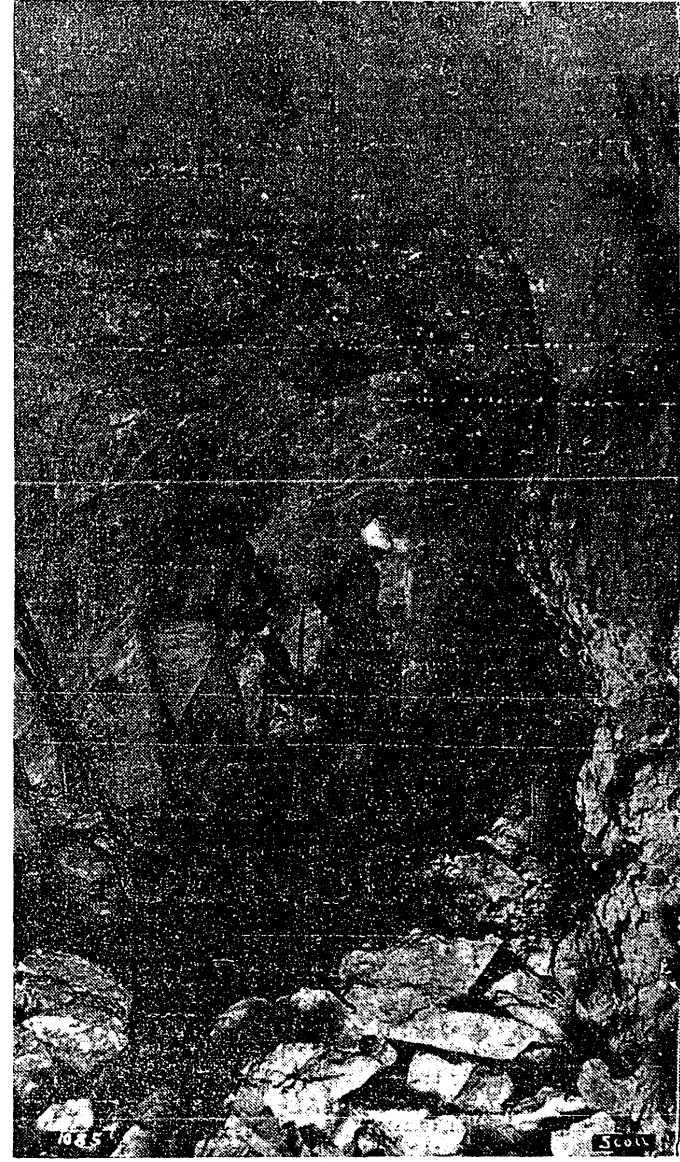
High grade ores are sometimes sold to the American smelter at Aguascalientes, which pays from \$6.64 to \$13.09 per ounce for gold if the grade is high enough, and from 39c to 45c per ounce for silver. It is therefore not surprising that the remarkable mineral resources of Guanajuato have not developed faster and it is equally clear why Governor Gonzalez and his progressive people of Guanajuato are anxious for American capital to develop their mines and to erect modern

mills that will treat their ores cheaply. These ores are mostly simple sulphides and their average value is about \$80 per ton, the gold averaging 15 per cent., silver 85 per cent., except in the southeastern portion of the district where the gold runs up to 40 per cent.

The mines are located near the city and the railway. The output, which is now 2,000 metric tons per week, will be many times that quantity per day when modern methods of extraction are adopted.

E. E. R.

but, based on population, it represented chiefly comprise gold, silver, lead, a value of \$12.96 per capita, compared with \$14.03 in the United States. Besides these, there are produced quicksilver, antimony, platinum and aluminum, which

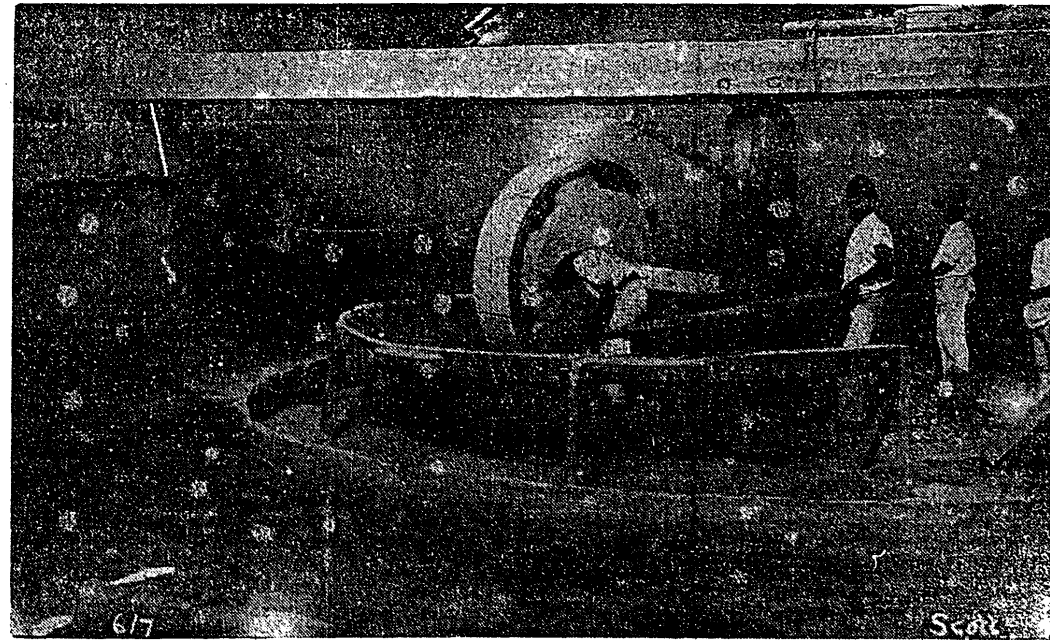


MEXICAN MINERS AT WORK.

A notable fact gathered from Mr. Johnson's compilation is that 47 per cent. of the entire metal production of the United States last year came from the furnaces which melted the iron ores, while four per cent. only was the figure in Canada. Gold represents the largest part of the increase in Canada. In 1891 the gold produced in the dominion was only \$1,500,000, whereas last year it was \$27,908,000.

The metallic products of Canada although not yet produced in Canada, exists in deposits to the extent of millions of tons.

Since Canada began producing gold it has added \$136,500,000 worth to the world's store of the metal. Of this, over \$32,000,000 came from the Canadian Yukon gold fields. In other parts of Canada the yield of gold last year was \$5,640,000, an increase of \$4,560,000 over 1891. In Canada the output of copper is trifling compared with that of the United States, only amounting to a little over \$5,000,000 last year, compared with \$8,000,000 in the United States.—(Indianapolis News.)



CHILEANO MILL FOR GRINDING ORE,
Guanajuato, Mexico.

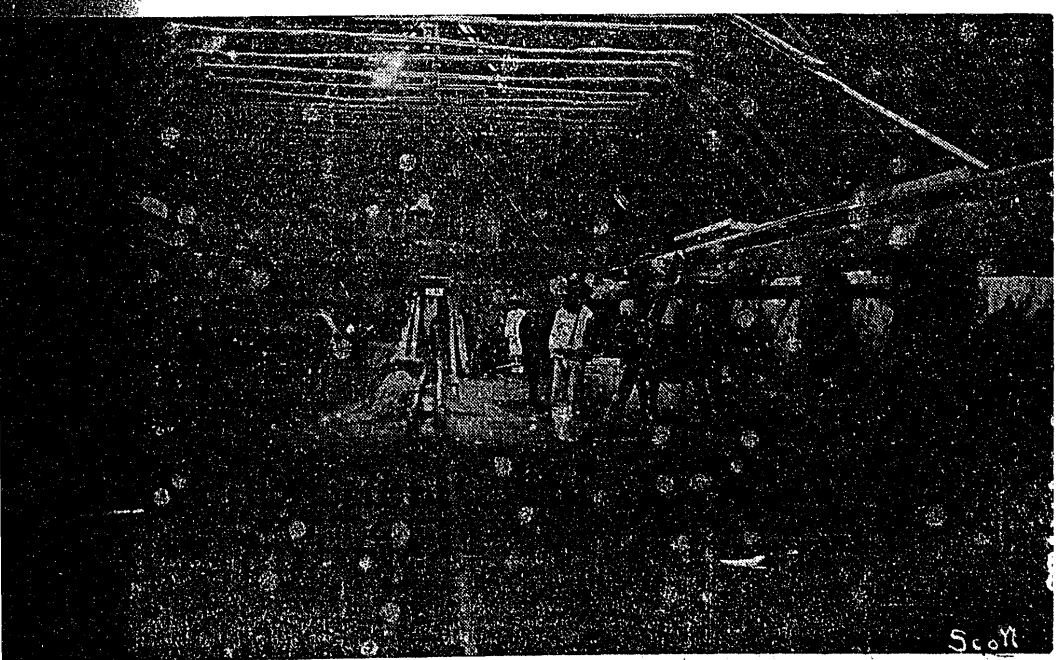
CANADA'S GOLD YIELD.

Remarkable Increase in Output of the Dominion.

Compared with the United States, the Dominion of Canada is still in its infancy as a producer of the hidden wealth of nature's treasure stores. But it is a lusty infancy, and the facts relating to Canada's advance in this direction are of deep interest to Americans. The dominion statistician, George Johnston, has just completed an examination into the comparative development of the mineral output of both countries. Canada's yield last year was only one-seventeenth of that of the United States,

of the United States, whereas last year the figure had been cut down to 17. At this rate, the dominion statistician remarks, it will not take Canada long to pass the United States.

The metallic products of Canada



ARRASTRES FOR FINE GRINDING OF ORE,
Guanajuato, Mexico.

and the state government and economical lines, encouraged for the law, encouraged for native and foreign that reduced taxation to a low point. He is a strong leader of men, far above Mexican officer in energy, and is sure to become a figure in national affairs. of the famous mother marvelous mines and of the methods would possibly columns more.

fast enough to become dizzy. He said that if the blinds were taken off the mules would become discouraged, as the journey around the circle seemed actually endless to a mule. They would therefore stop frequently. But with the blinds on, they considered it night and knew their journey would end with daylight (when the blinds were removed). Don Felipe, it is safe to say, having had long experience with mules and mules, knows whereof he speaks. Down a long wing of the building were two rows of arrastres—with the every-

the arrastre is paved with cobblestones over which the three large stones are dragged by the circular action of the mule. This grinds the 1/4 inch ore down to 60 or 70 mesh in a day. The cobblestones are worn half down and in the crevices between them quicksilver is put to collect the gold, the most of which is saved here. After the run is completed the mass is drawn off and sent to a big vat to await a sufficient accumulation to fill the patio. Then with the aid of a sharp stick the amalgam is removed from the crevices

The Weekly Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1902.
Published Every Thursday
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

THE CASE OF SUGAR CITY.

THE IMPORTANCE of the beet sugar industry to many Colorado localities, and the arguments against the reduction of the tariff on sugar imported into this country from Cuba are shown in a petition signed by the city officials of Sugar City and intended to be forwarded to the president and congress of the United States.

These facts and arguments are so clearly and so strongly stated that they cannot fail to command the approval of all the people of the state, and nothing that can be said can strengthen the case as outlined by them. We call special attention to them as a reasonable and a forceful presentation of the Colorado side of the question of Cuban reciprocity.

On behalf of the entire population of Sugar City, Otero county, Colorado, without reference to political faith, we desire to enter our protest against any change in the present tariff on sugar from Cuba. The very existence of every man, woman and child, composing the population of Sugar City is dependent upon the continuation of the industry of producing sugar from sugar beets.

Two years ago, where the town of Sugar City now stands, was naught but virgin prairie, but today, solely and alone due to the advent of the sugar industry, there has arisen on these arid plains a growing and prosperous town of 2,000 inhabitants, 6,000 acres of land made fertile by irrigation, foundations laid for a \$10,000 school house, a church completed, commodious hotels, substantial bank, business houses, a water works, a brick yard and a \$500,000 beet sugar factory.

Seldom in the history of this country has such a transformation taken place in so short a period. One million, two hundred thousand dollars have been invested here in 10,000 acres of land, factory reservoirs, pipe line and buildings, relying on the permanency, at least for some years to come, of the present tariff law. Citizens from all parts of the country have located here and invested their all in land, dwellings and teams to carry on the extensive agricultural operations incidental to this industry.

Without a spontaneous and general demand by the people of the country for a revision of the sugar schedule, but conceived and agitated solely and alone by the powerful sugar trust and its allies, the planters and speculative interests revolving around Cuba, congress is besieged to extend sympathy to foreigners and bring ruin and destruction upon many of our own people. We are loath to believe that the argument advanced, namely, that we must do something for the Cubans to enable them to purchase our manufactured goods, is sufficient to warrant the destruction of our own interest. Would it not be more practicable, and is not our own government first obligated to promote the interests of its own people, so that they may have the means to purchase our own manufactured articles to a greater extent than heretofore, and thus to enjoy to a greater extent the benefits of the social and political conditions of their own country, instead of sentimentally wasting our sympathy and sacrificing our interest for the benefit of foreigners?

Thousands of acres in this state, and many thousands elsewhere in this country, are ready to respond to skill and industry of the American farmer in the raising of sugar beets; and when capital and labor combined, not timid, but courageous, ambitious and energetic and with faith in the past history of our government, produces in this wilderness a substantial town surrounded by fertile lands, is all this labor, industry and hope for the future, at one blow to be sacrificed to the demands of the sugar trust? Is it not reproach enough upon the industrial condition of this great country, that the head of the sugar trust can, and does, at his own will, dictate what shall be the price of sugar for our seventy-two millions of citizens; as he and his associates see competition ahead of them in the rapidly increasing and fairly prosperous beet sugar industry, with the forces and power that money gives them command of, they set out to kill the industry that threatens their supremacy. This industry is the child of the government. Through the intelligent and comprehensive efforts of the agricultural department, the raising of sugar beets in this country was made a commercial success. Capital saw its opportunity and joined hands with the farmer in the attempt to produce our own sugar without the necessity of importations from other countries, and if this industry is accorded a measure of protection equal to that now accorded other industrial pursuits, in a few years every pound of sugar consumed in this country will be of domestic production, the tillers of the soil, the operators of the factories, the manufacturers of the machinery and the transportation companies will be the beneficiaries of nearly one hundred millions of dollars now annually sent abroad and this great amount of money will be distributed amongst our own people. We, ourselves, will buy the boots, shoes and other manufactured articles for which it is claimed we must find an outlet. There is plenty of demand for these articles in our country, the power to purchase, however, is wanting; help us first, and then turn your attention to others. This is, and always has been the policy of our government. We who bear its burdens should share its prosperity.

If the arguments now being used by the trust are tenable in the matter of sugar, they are equally so as to tobacco, wool, steel, iron, cotton cloths and thousands of other articles; in fact, all of the great industries that have made this country so powerful and supreme. If you destroy us, you destroy the whole protective system which has made this country what it is today.

We respectfully ask consideration of this, our protest, having faith in the justice of our government, feeling that it would heed rather the request that comes from absolute necessity than one from an already powerful and rich corporation seeking to make itself more rich and powerful, and that it would rather welcome the coming of competition between the farmers and manufacturers of beet sugar and the powerful trust, which in a few years must of necessity reduce the price of sugar to the consumers, than to again put into the hands of one man, or one set of men, the absolute power to dictate the price for *many goods of value*.

THE BUCKLIN AMENDMENT.

THE proposed amendment to the constitution of Colorado, commonly known as the Bucklin bill, will be presented to the voters of the state at the next general election. There is some talk of securing its withdrawal at the extra session of the legislature, but there is no reasonable possibility of any action of this kind. The bill was passed by a two-thirds majority of both houses. In itself it makes no changes in existing laws. It gives the people of the state an opportunity to pass upon proposed changes in the constitution which have been demanded by a considerable number of the voters. Under the circumstances there is not even a reasonable possibility that the legislators will put themselves in the attitude of refusing to let the people vote upon the subject, thus seeming to show their lack of confidence in the people. Further than that, a strong effort will be made to confine the work of the extra session to the smallest possible limits, and there will be quite a number of members opposed to the principle of the bill, who will refuse to do anything that will prolong the session beyond the least time in which a sufficient revenue bill can be considered and passed.

It may therefore be taken for granted that the Bucklin amendment to the constitution will be presented to the people, and those who are opposed to the bill, as well as those in favor of it, should direct their attention to getting the people informed as to the effect of the proposed amendment, as well as to the arguments which may be brought for or against it.

The proposed amendment to the constitution does not change the law. It simply permits the law to be changed in a way that is not possible at the present time on account of constitutional provisions. The amendment itself consists of two parts. The first part permits the legislature to pass a law raising the limit on state taxation from four mills to six mills for each dollar of assessed valuation on lands, rights-of-way and franchises in public ways, while retaining the four mill limit on personal property and improvements on lands. If the legislature should adopt such a law, land and public franchises would be taxed, for state purposes only, two mills per dollar more than personal property and improvements.

The second part of the amendment provides that not oftener than once in four years any county of the state, upon petition signed by not less than 100 taxpayers, may exempt personal property and improvements on lands from all local taxation, (that is for taxes for county, city and school purposes), and may raise the entire amount necessary for local taxation upon lands, rights-of-way, and franchises in public ways. If the proposed amendment should be adopted by the people of the state, it is probable that under this second part, some of the counties of the state would try to raise the necessary local taxes in this way. If the experiment was a failure, no other county would be likely to adopt the method. If the experiment was a success, the number of counties using this method would gradually increase until all or nearly all of the counties were collecting their local taxes in this way.

There are a good many very strong arguments against the proposed measure. Investments have been made and extensive business operations undertaken under the old system, relying upon its continuance. To make an arbitrary change at the present time would involve a loss to many persons and a profit to others. It would be very confusing and perplexing to have one system in one county and a different system in another county. The tax upon personal property is not done away with entirely under the proposed law since the legislature is permitted to tax personal property up to the limit of four mills per dollar for state purposes. The assessment of personal property would be as expensive and as difficult as it is now. In a county where the new law prevailed the difficulty of fixing a value upon land apart from any improvement upon the land would be very great. This difficulty would exist not only in the case of business lots in the heart of cities, but also in regard to farming property and even more so in the case of mines.

Another objection against the bill is that Colorado is a state in which local conditions are very variable. Some of the counties depend almost entirely for their taxes upon the cities, others are almost exclusively stock-raising counties. Others are farming counties, while others are mining counties. The plan which would work well in a mining county like Summit, might be entirely out of place and impracticable in a grazing county like Elbert; a system of taxation suitable to Otero county possibly would not work well in El Paso.

These are some of the main objections to the bill, and there are doubtless others that will be urged by its opponents before the people.

What may be said in favor of the bill is shown in an article written by Senator James Bucklin, of Grand Junction, which will appear in tomorrow morning's Gazette.

The Gazette is very strongly of the opinion that the people of Colorado are intelligent enough to settle satisfactorily any problem that is laid before them in an intelligent and honest fashion. The surest and best way to defeat an unwise or impracticable measure is to let the people see for themselves exactly what it is and what may be said both in its favor and against it. If the Bucklin bill is unwise and impracticable, we may trust the people to find it out and act accordingly. If it is wise and practicable, and for the best interests of the people of the state as a whole, then certainly we all should be in favor of it. Between now and the time that the measure will come up for voting, there is plenty of time to discuss the matter thoroughly and to get at the real truth of it.

ALL GOOD FRIENDS.

THE disposition of the European powers to argue that all are good friends of the United States is very pleasing, not to say amusing.

England repeats the familiar story that she stood between this country and a coalition that would have interfered to prevent the deliverance of Cuba.

Germany assures us that she always was, is now and will continue to be our good friend and sends over Prince Henry to prove it.

France rushes into print to assure us of her disinterested friendship dating back to the time of Marquis de Lafayette, and declares that nothing was further from her purpose at the time of the Spanish difficulty than to make any hostile move against us.

Russia reminds us of the important service rendered the United States at the time of the civil war when a fleet of warships was sent to New York for the international influence it might have in our favor.

Uncle Sam is glad to accept all these tributes of affection and esteem without suspicion or hesitation. We feel friendly to all the world and we want all the world to feel friendly towards us. We much prefer international friendship to international hatred, and we have not the slightest intention of limiting our good will to any particular race or country.

At the same time we are not losing sight of the fact that if the Spanish-American war had resulted as the great majority of European observers expected it would, the present attitude of the European nations towards us would be quite different.

COLORADO IN 1867.

MR. J. PARKER WHITNEY, who was in Colorado Springs for several weeks recently, and who has shown his interest in local business matters by the purchase of a seat on the Colorado Springs Mining Stock exchange, left in this office a very interesting reminder of the early history of the state in the shape of two pamphlets.

One of these is entitled "Colorado, in the United States of America.—Schedule of Ores Contributed by Sundry Persons to the Paris Universal Exposition of 1867."—With some information about the region and its resources, by J. P. Whitney of Boston, Mass., Commissioner from the Territory.—Printed by Cassell, Petter & Galpin, London, E. C., 1867." This pamphlet contains the labels upon the ore samples displayed at Paris, for which the first gold medal of that exposition was awarded, California and Nevada receiving second class silver medals. A general descriptive article following gives particular attention to the causes for the material check which the stream of immigration to Colorado received during the years 1863, 1864 and 1865. These were said to be, first the great civil war, which distracted public attention from this region, and also reports, having their foundation in reality, of the privations and sufferings experienced by the first settlers. But the great discouragement is said to be the Indian wars which raged during the years 1864 and 1865. The tribes to which the hostile Indians belonged comprised some 30,000 warriors, and settlers and immigrants were in constant terror and danger from their attacks.

"During this condition of affairs, although the mail and stage lines were open almost all the time, and passages of combined bodies of immigrants were regularly and safely made, prices for the necessities of life rose to a height previously unknown in the territory. Corn, oats and other grains sold at from 20 to 25 cents per bushel. Potatoes from 5 to 15 cents per pound. Flour, butter and other articles of food sold at prices correspondingly high. Freight across the plains readily commanded an average price of 10 cents per pound, in some instances reaching 25 cents per pound. The natural result in Colorado was an increase in price of labor, which could not be obtained at less than from \$5 to \$10 per day. During those years mining languished and at least half the miners who had immigrated to the territory in previous years left it for the new mining regions still farther west, which had their communications with the states of California and Oregon upon the Pacific coast."

In 1865 the government placed 10,000 troops upon the route from the Missouri river to Salt Lake, and the amount of freight carried over the plains in that year is estimated to have exceeded 150,000,000 pounds. The immigration of 1866 was large and steady, and the population of Colorado in 1867 according to the pamphlet was 36,000, exclusive of Mexicans and Indians. Of this number 7,500 formed the population of Denver. Special attention is given the mining industries of the state, gold being accorded the first place. The writer speaks hopefully of the newly discovered silver mines in Clear Creek county, and also in Summit county upon the head waters of the Snake and Swan rivers. Copper, lead, iron, coal, petroleum and salt are given as mineral resources of prospective value, while nearly half a page is devoted to the climate.

An especially interesting part of this pamphlet is the map which shows 16 counties in the state, besides a large Indian reservation which occupies the area from the Arkansas river north to the latitude of the present town of Hugo. The entire territory west of the range is occupied by the three counties of Summit, Lake and Conejos.

The other pamphlet of which mention has been made was published two years earlier, in 1865, by D. Van Nostrand, 192 Broadway, New York, and is entitled "Silver Mining Regions of Colorado, with some account of the different processes now being introduced for working the gold ores of that territory." The contents include a chapter on the origin of precious metals, the yield of Mexican mines, assays and working of Colorado silver ores, letters from prominent people, chapter on Colorado geography and resources, some account of various metallurgical processes, and the mining laws of four of the districts, Union, Gregory, Russell, and Trail Creek.

That the writer had the true Colorado spirit even in those early days is evidenced by the following paragraph: "This is the most profuse period Colorado has ever presented to engage an interest in her mineral wealth. She presents a region unequalled in its extent and of incalculable value, one that has all the resources and up porting auxiliaries of an empire, with water in abundance, and vast fields of coal and wood, and inexhaustible veins of gold, silver, copper, antimony, tin, nickel, lead and iron; all of the essentials wherewith to erect and build and pay for. Her agricultural resources alone are sufficient to attract an immense immigration."

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE NARROW GAUGE.

THERE will be a general sentiment of regret in Colorado, and especially among the old-timers, at the disappearance of the narrow gauge system of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad. For many years in Colorado, Veta pass and Marshall pass, the Black canon of the Gunnison and Toltec gorge have been words of magic meaning with power to conjure up visions of all that is grand and beautiful in mountain railway engineering. There is even a memory that goes back of these things to a time when the Baby road was all baby and Colorado Springs and Pueblo drew their supplies and received their immigrants over the narrow gauge.

Such sentimental considerations, however, will not prevail for more than a moment against the very obvious advantages of the broad gauge system. The disappearance of the narrow gauge began when the third rail stretched itself out of Denver, and it has been continuing ever since. The opening of the main transcontinental line through to Grand Junction, some 10 years ago, involved the broadening and straightening of the line through the Grand canon of the Arkansas and the building of the tunnel at Tennessee pass and restricted the narrow gauge system principally to the area broadly known as the San Juan, but including also the San Luis and the Gunnison districts.

Now the time has come when railway magnates and the people generally believe that the broad gauge line is a practical and economical necessity. The remote mining camps have become centers of industrial activity and of social accomplishment. The valleys and the plains across which the railway builders pushed their lines have been changed from primeval wilderness to productive orchards and farms. The short curves, the heavy grades and the small loads of the narrow gauge are unsuitable to the amount of business now to be handled, and the invasion of the main valley of the Gunnison by the broad gauge lines signals the change that will make standard gauge in a few years the invariable rule throughout the state. Like the buffalo, the narrow gauge locomotive and the narrow gauge sleeping car will soon be but memories of the past, but the memory of them will linger with a charm that the broad gauge cannot supply.

There appears to be a new kink in the Danish Islands treaty. The inhabitants are to be given their choice as to whether they will remain Danes or become American citizens.

A GLIMPSE OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

THE majority of mankind is closely occupied with daily routine. Habit becomes a second nature, and the facts and materials with which we come in contact in our daily life get to appear to us as the only things worth considering. The scientists, therefore, do us a real service by occasional reminders of the disparity that exists between the things that come to be a part of our daily lives and the immense proportions of the created universe. For instance, Prof. Eric Doolittle, of the University of Pennsylvania, in a recent public lecture on "Double Star Astronomy," introduced a very clever and useful representation of the comparative size of our solar system. He said that if a globe two feet in diameter be taken to represent the sun, the earth on the same scale would be represented by a very small pea, placed in a circular path 215 feet distant from it. The moon would in the same miniature system be represented by a small shot moving about the pea and six inches from it. There would be seven other particles revolving about the large globe, the seven other planets, but these are not considered in his model. Then comes the inconceivable magnitude of the heavens, the nearest fixed star would be represented by another large globe placed 8,000 miles away.

THE AUSTIN BLUFFS PARK.

GENERAL PALMER has consummated his generous donation to the people of Colorado Springs by transferring the title to a large tract of land at Austin Bluffs to a board of public spirited gentlemen who will hold the park in trust for the benefit of the citizens.

If this city were possessed of a park board or a board of public works, it would be the natural and proper custodian of this property, but under the present circumstances the arrangement adopted by General Palmer appears to be the best possible one. If it leads to the establishment of a park board that will have general charge of the city parks, the importance of the gift to the city will be greatly augmented.

The Gazette has already commented on the value of the Austin Bluffs property as a park for this city and has illustrated some of the principal scenic attractions of it. In connection with the Cheyenne parks to the southwest and other smaller parks, it will constitute a park system unrivaled for natural grandeur and beauty and one that will be forever a source of pride as well as enjoyment for the residents of this city.

In connection with the main gift there are two other facts of interest to the people. One is the intention of the giver of the park to establish a new boulevard connecting the park with the city, and the other is his purpose to provide a fund for the improvement and maintenance of the park. The conditions of the deed of gift, as printed elsewhere in this morning's paper are such as to show public spirit and broad foresight and intelligence of the future as well as the present.

The people of Colorado Springs should accept this gift in the spirit in which it is offered. They should make of it a new incentive to secure more of the great natural attractions of this neighborhood and to preserve them in their natural condition for the benefit of our successors.

THE PROPOSED REPUBLICAN RULES.

THE rules proposed by the sub-committee of the Republican state central committee have at last been made public, and they will doubtless in the course of time be adopted, in their present or a modified form, by the state central committee.

That the new rules are a vast improvement over the old ones admits of no doubt. The purpose of them evidently is to put the political power in the hands of the people, where it belongs, and to minimize the influence of the organization and thus make it difficult for officeholders to perpetuate their official positions.

The provisions against the unit rule, against "official" lists of delegates, and for free open precinct primaries, for the keeping of primaries open for at least four hours in the larger cities, for the guaranteeing of the right of every voter to vote for any list of delegates he may choose, regardless of whether the list has been approved by the committee or not, and for giving the control of the committee to the committee itself rather than to the chairman, are all good and directly along the line of the public expectation and demand.

The further recommendation of the sub-committee that the next Republican convention should adopt a plank in favor of the Minnesota primary election law is also good and will find general favor among all Republicans interested in clean politics and an honest effort to conduct party affairs according to the wishes of the people.

The sub-committee has omitted to include in these rules a provision forbidding officeholders, (federal or otherwise,) from holding any position in any of the central committees of the party, and that no officeholder of any kind shall be eligible as a delegate in any party convention.

There is undoubtedly a strong sentiment in favor of such a rule among the rank and file of the party and its adoption would add greatly to the confidence felt by the voters in the party managers.

The effort to secure better rules for the party has already accomplished substantial results.

The state central committee cannot safely do less than to approve the suggestions made by the sub-committee. It is not likely to do more; but the people will not be satisfied until the reform is made a thorough one and the last vestiges of "bossism" and the dictation of officeholders are driven out of the party workings.

FRIENDS AND FOES OF THE BUCKLIN BILL.

IN THE PRELIMINARY skirmishing about the proposed amendment to the state constitution permitting the Australian land tax system, the friends of the Bucklin bill seem to be getting the best of it. There certainly are a larger number of the advocates of the measure ready to write to the Gazette giving the reasons for their belief than there are of opponents of the measure prepared for similar action.

There is a surprising amount of willingness on the part of the friends of the bill to give their reasons, and this indicates that they have given the subject more careful attention and are better prepared for the contest than their opponents. The persons who believe that the single tax would be detrimental or ruinous to the business interests of the state should get to work in earnest to show the people that they are in the right.

It would certainly be a great pity if an unwise measure should become a law merely through the failure of the people to understand what the effect of its provisions would be.

Prince Henry's welcome will not be because he is a prince, but because he is a representative of the German people and of a friendly government. Any other view of his visit is unwarrantable, and the idea that the reception to be extended to him is a proof of American snobbishness is entirely absurd.

WORLD'S FAIR PLANS FOR

More Room Provided For **Tunes and Varied Industries**
A general revision of the design names of the exhibit buildings form the main picture of the Long Purchase exposition was decided at a conference between President, Director of Works Taylor and the office of the department of the Odd Fellows building. Changes have been recommended executive committee for adoption. The names used for the exhibit up to the present have been tentative. They were made of carefully digested allotments to exhibit departments. In the future the names of the exhibit buildings will be called "Liberal Arts," "Manufactures and Liberal Arts," "Education and Liberal Arts," "Agriculture and Liberal Arts," "Engineering and Liberal Arts," "Mechanics and Liberal Arts," "Chemistry and Liberal Arts," "Physics and Liberal Arts," "Medicine and Liberal Arts," "Literature and Liberal Arts," "Art and Liberal Arts," "Music and Liberal Arts," "Drama and Liberal Arts," "Religion and Liberal Arts," "Science and Liberal Arts," "History and Liberal Arts," "Geography and Liberal Arts," "Political Science and Liberal Arts," "Social Science and Liberal Arts," "Economics and Liberal Arts," "Law and Liberal Arts," "Philosophy and Liberal Arts," "Theology and Liberal Arts," "Literature and Liberal Arts," "Art and Liberal Arts," "Music and Liberal Arts," "Drama and Liberal Arts," "Religion and Liberal Arts," "Science and Liberal Arts," "History and Liberal Arts," "Geography and Liberal Arts," "Political Science and Liberal Arts," "Social 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MAGAZINE FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY Ella Celeste Adams

CONCERNING FASHIONS



CHILDREN'S CORNER



The Golden Time.
When is the golden time? you ask—the golden time of love.
The time when earth is green beneath, blue skies are high, and the heart is free.
The time for sturdy health and strength, the time for happy play—
When is the golden time? you ask—I answer you, "Today."
Today, that from the Maker's hand slips on the great world's stage.
As staunch as ever ship that launched to sail eternally.
Today, that waits for you and me a breath of Eden's prime.
That greets us glad and large and free—it is the golden time.
For yesterday had veiled her face, and gone as far away.
As sounds that sweep the pyramids in Egypt's ancient day.
No man shall look on Yesterday, nor trust with her again, her prayers, her conflicts, and her pain.
Tomorrow is not ours to hold—may never come to bless.
Or blight our lives with weal or will, with gladness or distress.
No man shall clasp Tomorrow's hand, nor catch her on the way.
For when we reach Tomorrow's land, she'll be by then today.
You ask me for the golden time; I bid you seize the hour, and fill it full of earnest work, while yet you have the power.
Today, the golden time for joy, beneath the household eaves.
Today, the golden time for work, for bringing in the sheaves.
Today, the golden time for peace, for righting olden wrongs.
For setting forth from every heart what ever in it thrives.
Today, the time to consecrate your life to God above.
Today, the time to banish hate, the golden time for love.
—Margaret E. Sangster.

CONCERNING new skirts, the February Modes says:
Serpentine skirts are the very latest style, and although there are many women who strongly object to them, they are enjoying an extended vogue, and will probably remain in favor during the entire season. We are threatened with gathered skirts, ruffled and flounced from belt to hem, but just now their advent seems far away, and the close-fitting models have first choice.
One of the latest designs is shaped with a narrow front gore and circular sides displaying no fullness in the center back, but closing invisibly under a fancy band. It is lengthened with a circular flounce, shallow in front, but quite deep in the back, flaring around the bottom in a graceful manner.
The skirts that are fitted with more and one can take an evening in which to enjoy herself.
That done, what about making up the black web lace which has been in the house so long? A pretty model is done over white silk, with edgings of jet, opening over a vest of white chiffon. The sleeves are only miniatures, showing the upper arm. The three bars of black velvet on the neck make the bodice only half-formal toilet.
But a pretty one it is, and worn with a lace yoke to it, would serve a number of new needs; without the yoke I fancy I see it on some pretty woman who sits in an orchestra chair at the opera. It would be good for the boxes—without the straps.
A third new blouse is from tearose pink lace, with applications of blue and white velvet, outlined in white. (New York Press.)
There is an exquisite charm about a woman who wears her hair loose, as if it is just about

"HAVE you had a kindness shown? Pass it on.
Twas not given for you alone, Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years, Let it wipe another's tears, Till in heaven the deed appears, Pass it on.

The old century closed, and the new century was ushered in with the true Christian spirit by the organization of "The International Sunshine Society," the object of which is to scatter sunshine, to dispense good cheer, and to lift human life by deeds of kindness and love. This organization, like the great human tide, is taking root in the different states, until it will spread its far-reaching branches over the entire country, and may eventually girdle the earth. The report of its workings has become a regular feature of "The Ladies Home Journal," its president general, Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden, a Colorado woman, its headquarters, 96 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The society has a grand mission, to do good, to "pass on" deeds of kindness to the needy, to cheer the sick, to uplift and ennoble humanity.
In this beautiful city of Colorado Springs there is a broad field for a Sunshine society, as it is a world-famous resort for the sick and suffering who come here seeking health in this genial, sunny climate.

I KNOW a little maiden who is always in a hurry;
She rushes through her breakfast to be in time for school;
She scribbles at her desk in a hasty sort of hurry;
And when her time is up she rushes off, that little vestibule.
She hurries through her studying, she hurries through her sewing,
Like an engine at high pressure, as if leisure were a crime.
She's always in a scramble, no matter where she's going,
And yet—would you believe it?—she never was in time.

It seems a contradiction, until you know the reason:
But I'm sure you think it simple, as I do, when I state
That the secret was known to begin with, and she's always in a hurry because she starts too late.
—Priscilla Leonard.

A pretty story, which shows an admirable trait common to almost all German children, is told by a recently returned traveler.
In a German city she saw a fine equestrian statue in bronze, around the base of which bloomed a gay little garden.

The visitor exclaimed with delight over both the flowers and the statue, and expressed her admiration that the blossoms were left entirely unprotected by either railing or notice.
"In our country I am afraid some of the chickens might be tempted to pick a flower now and then, as this seems aside from the busy part of the city," she said to her German friend.
"Oh, that would never be here," said the friend, in amazement. "Why, the garden was planted because the children would mound up the back of the horse and ride, and the bronze was getting the wrong sort of polish, but when the flowers began to come up there was no more trouble."
"Our children are very fearful lest they should hurt the statue, growing thing, and they would see the garden peeping through the earth and not take another step toward the tempting horse."

In the winter a young girl had died in Corinth. Some time afterward her maid gathered together various trinkets and playthings which the girl had loved.
Then she placed them in a basket near the monument and placed a large square tile upon the basket to prevent the wind from overturning it. It happened that under the basket was a root of an acanthus plant. When spring came the acanthus sprouted, but its shoots were not able to pierce the basket in their midst.
Such of the long leaves that grew up against the four protruding corners of the tile on the top of the basket curled round under these corners and formed pretty volutes. Kallimachus, the sculptor, walking that way one day, saw this, and immediately conceived the notion that the form of the basket with the plaque on top of it, and surrounded by the leaves and stalks of acanthus, would be a comely heading for the columns in architecture.

He from this idea formed the beautiful Corinthian style of capital. Such, at least is the story as the architect Vitruvius told it 1900 years ago. (Philadelphia Press.)
A near friend of Mr. McKinley's recalls this incident of his western trip says the Los Angeles Herald. During one of the semi-impromptu ovations at a small railway station a golden-haired mite of some seven summers edged her way through the crowd and close up to the tracks as the big man on the car platform ceased speaking.
"Do you like my new sash, Miss McKinley?" she called in a sweet, shrill treble as the cheering died away. "Indeed, do," said the president, smiling, stooping down to her as she turned about to give him the full benefit of the huge bow. "Why, I never had such a beautiful blue sash in all my life."
And the owner's face beamed ecstatically up at him as the train moved on again.

A stoutly made little fellow of 8, to his mother, who happened to be extremely thin:
"Oh, mother, I do believe you must be the very sweetest woman in the world."
"Thanks, very much, Lawrence. But why so affectionate? What do you want?"
"I don't want anything. I only know you must be the very sweetest woman in the world."
"Really you are too flattering. Why this sudden outburst of affection?"
"Well, you know, I've been thinking over the old old saying, 'The nearer the bone the sweeter the meat.'"
—(Hafy Furniss in The Strand.)

WHEN I'm a man I'd like to be something big and great;
An admiral, or a statesman, or a governor of my state.
I'd like to be an engineer,
Who runs the steam express;
I'd like to be a brigadier,
And eat my meals at mess;
I'd like to keep a candy store,
Or write a book or two—
About the countries I explore
From here to Timbuctoo.
And then I think it would be fine
If I could—by and by—
Be a captain on a baseball nine,
A Sampson or a Schley.

So now I think I ought to grow
The quickest way I can;
For what I'd really like, you know,
Is first to be a man.
But when I ask my Uncle James
What he would most enjoy,
He laughs at me and then exclaims:
"I'd like to be a boy."
—St. Nicholas.

mouth. The American woman is said to lack a spirit of restfulness which shows itself in the lines of the face. By every heroic means this should be refrained from by women who seek to please. Repose is such a powerful ally of the successful woman, one who is quick-witted enough to realize that no one cares to view her evidences of petty worries.
There is an agreeable type of woman seen in commercial life. While to the world in general she wears a sort of mask that hides her individuality, she can become sweet and winning on occasion, with the fascination of an intellect sharpened by association with the world.
A merry, sympathetic smile that reflects a kindly, generous heart makes everyone have the comforting assurance of a wholesome personality. This is far removed from an insipid, silly grin, scarcely "side-deep" that deceives no one, for it's only trying to look pleasant and not the real thing at all.

Systemized activity is one of the best preservatives against "dull care." Occasional leisure helps to make one's work more enjoyable, but too much leisure pulls upon one very shortly.
People of leisure, as they are styled, represent the most restless, fidgety and unhappy class in the community and the kindest thing which can be done for them is to deprive them of their leisure.
Many a purposeless man finds life a perpetual burden until aroused to activity by some sudden emergency which brings out the mettle within him.

Leisure is never so sweet as when it comes unexpectedly. The same is true of pleasure unanticipated. Like the visit of a long-absent friend, with its perhaps for a few short hours and then away again for an indefinite period of time.
Writing editorially of the late departure in the general conference, the Union Signal says, in part:
In a little over two years from now the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church will be in session and the hitherto "male chorus" of that great body will be a thing of the past. The revival is waiting for the full-throated chorus of voices, male and female, rising in complete, rounded harmony. At last the women of Methodism have a real church-citizenship, and the air is vibrant with questions, some curious, some anxious, all expectant and interested. What will they do with their new power? What difference will it make in the life of the church? Does it bring any new dangers in its wake? This is a new and unexpected gift that has been thrust into the hands of Methodist women. The 8,000 votes that opened the doors of the general conference to the "other half" are the result of years of work and education, hope and courage. These women are not indications of the rising tide of a world-wide woman-movement which no narrow prejudice can hinder any more than a child's tiny palm can beat back the tides of the ocean. Methodist women are making no noisy rejoicing over the victory. From the beginning they have been at the heart of things in the church and have been ready for this which the march of events under God's providence has brought to them.

What will they do with their new gift? It is an open secret, known and read of all men and all women, that for three regular attendants upon the service, the prayer meetings and church meetings, the proportion has been even larger. The "work" of the church in Sunday school, Epworth league, home and foreign missions, money-raising, in all the various branches of the church, has been done almost wholly by the women? Said an experienced Methodist evangelist recently: "It is the women who have kept the fires burning upon our altars. Women are the confidantes of official boards and they have faithfully used their privileges. They are in every permitted corner of the Methodist field. They are preaching the Word 'be content' and bearing witness to their faith in a thousand positive ways. These things being true, it will follow as naturally as growth follows planting that our Methodist sisters will sit calmly in the session of 1904 ready to speak and to vote according to the light that shall be given them."
"And over the right comes uppermost, And ever is justice done."

But though there can be no emancipation from marriage, this is not saying that the woman should put herself at the beck and call of her husband. True marriage is a relation of equals—it is a relation in which the freedom of each is respected by the other; it is a relation of mutual service, in which force is never used, in which command is never heard. If the wife is obliged to submit to her husband, that is barbarism, no matter who, what rite, what bible, what law, sanctions it. Authority may be exercised over children, it may be justified in the state, but to the extent it is exercised between partners in the marriage relations, the beauty, the sacredness, of the relation is gone.
Above all, woman needs to be emancipated by the uplifting power of the moral purpose. This is her safeguard in her new relation, just as it is always man's safeguard. He may go to shipwreck without a steady aim, without scruples, without religion, so may she. The emancipation that consists in the mere throwing off restraints may be fatal to him, and the same may be fatal to her. "The right to rebellion," said George Eliot, "is the right to seek a higher rule, and not to wander in mere lawlessness."
Madame Guyon, a member of the Roman Catholic church in the dark ages, was one of the saintliest characters since apostolic days. Once she was asked, "How are you enjoying yourself, Madame?" At first she seemed not to catch the thought of her friend, but in a moment, with a smile, she said: "Oh, I know now what you mean. Long ago I ceased enjoying myself; now I enjoy God."

"Be cheerful. Give this lonesome world a smile.
We stay at longest, but a little while.
Hasten we must, or we shall lose the chance
To give the gentle word, the kindly glance.
Be sweet and tender—that is doing good;
'Tis doing what no other good deed could."



BLACK VELVET MODEL.
Velvet goes well with any gown and is as suitable for the street as it is for the theater or dinner. This model hat of black velvet is faced with white chiffon laid in fine plaits. A large bow of lace caught with a rhinestone ornament fits in the under brim where it is raised at the left side. A long ostrich feather starts from the crown, falls over the brim down on the hair.

gore afford better opportunity for close adjustment at the knees, indeed many of them are so tight that it is almost impossible to wear petticoats beneath them. In all cases the flounces form their lower portions, but some have tucked or accordion-plaited backs, which provide a stylish fullness and train slightly. It is not unusual to see backs made of a different material from the other parts of the skirt.
In all the gored skirts as well as serpentine effects there is that same tendency to fit closely from waist to knee and flare at the floor. Circular flounces are always pretty, and some charming effects are shown in tucked, box-plaited and side-plaited flounces. In almost every skirt the flounce graduates in order to keep a long front line, and also to insure more sweep at the bottom.
The latest five-gored skirts are made with narrow side gores and rather wide circular backs, fitted around the waist without darts. The general effect is much better than when the lines are broken by the hip darts. When there is fullness at the back it is usually arranged in deep inverted plaits which are so flatly pressed that they have the same effect as the habit backs.
Walking skirts are very graceful this season. They just escape the ground and have a smart appearance that rivals the fashionable dress skirts. Here, too, the close adjustment is observed, and the flare is seen, though not as full as when the skirts touch. If gored, the gores start to flare several inches below the knees, and when the flounces are used they are not quite so circular. They usually consist of Norfolk jackets and ankle-length skirts to be worn for skating or long walks when train skirts are not to be thought of. Machine stitching is used to finish these costumes.

A woman only knoweth love. To know that it is passing sweet. To know that all her heart is glad. Or else to know that she is sad. Because it failed her; and forsooth, I think she has an extra sense. To love by, granted not to man: Love's measureless own recompense Consists in loving—there's her creed. A pretty thought, in faith or deed? A feminine fair thought, that false To man forever, and to love him. To the born blind, as painted fruit To starving lips; or as a bright Departing sail to drowning eyes. Man loveth in another way! He cannot take the less without The more; he has a bitter way In loving that you know not of. —Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.

Abyssinia, it is said, gives great authority to the wife. The house and all its contents belong to her, and if her husband comes to her she can turn him out of doors till he is truly repentant and makes amends by the gift of a cow or half a camel. It is the privilege of the wife to abuse her husband, and she can divorce him at pleasure, whereas the husband must show cause if he wishes to divorce his wife. It would be interesting to know how the custom of most uncivilized nations comes to be so reversed in Abyssinia. (Woman's Journal.)

Lady of the House—Bridget, didn't you tell me when you came here that you would have no male friends coming around your house, and now I find them in the kitchen almost every evening?
Bridget—Shure, mum, that ain't no male friend of mine at all—he's me husband. (Town and Country.)
As you grow ready for it, somewhere or other you will find what is needful for you in a book or a friend, or best of all, in your own thoughts—the Eternal Thought speaking to your thought. (George MacDonald.)

Do we ever consider these poor invalids as our neighbors? Do we ever visit them or welcome them in any way? Do we ever invite them to take a drive with us, or send them some little delicacies from our table, or flowers from our gardens? Do we ever invite them to our homes, or manifest any interest in them? Do we not rather treat them as a colony of lepers, and like the lepers and levetes in the parable of old, have them by on the other side of the street?
It is a sad thing to be sick and alone among strangers, with no one to speak a cheering word, or reach out a helping hand. Oh, the home-sickness, and heart-sickness of those who are so unfortunately situated. It is only wonder that many who come here seeking health, sink into despondency, and give up the weary struggle of life.

It would be a good idea to organize a Sunshine society in every church, to look after the sick and the strangers in their respective congregations, and to leave this truly missionary work to the overburdened pastors.
I attended a church in Denver, Sabbath after Sabbath, but no one spoke to me, or noticed me in any way, and I began to feel that I was not welcome there; but one Sabbath morning, two sweet-faced ladies stood at the door of the church, they shook hands with me, smiled, and invited me to come back, and ever afterwards I felt at home in that church.

We may gather inspiration from the life of "Catherine" in Robert Elsie's story, who, when a young girl, went about among the poor of the neighborhood, ministering to the sick and afflicted, doing good and scattering sunshine.
The life of the saintly "Evangeline" is summed up in the following beautiful lines:

Patience and abnegation of self, and devotion to others who are in need. This was the lesson a life of trial and sorrow had taught her.
So was her love subdued, but like to some odorous spices, Suffered no waste, nor loss, though filling the air of aroma."

President Slocum said in his farewell address to a senior class: "A life of service and devotion to others is the noblest life that one can live."
Even if we do not possess wealth, we can scatter sunshine by ministering to the sick, by comforting the sorrowing, by reading to the blind, and those whose eyes are dimmed by the shadows of age; we can speak gentle, kindly words, and dispense smiles, and breathe out a spirit of love, and sympathy, and so build up a beautiful character which will be a blessing to the world.

"The loving word, the kindly deed, The giving to others who are in need, And comforting the sad; Will lift us up to a higher plane, And bring us nearer to our Father gain. Our souls in beauty clad."

Each of us can enter upon a life of love, and sweetness, and blessed ministry to others; and so scatter sunshine along our pathway. We can "reflect light in the world, like the golden candlesticks in the temple of old."
We would not wish at last to take up the lament of a mis-spent life—
"Who's seen my day, 'tis gone away, Nor left a trace, in any place. If I could only find its footfall in some mind, Some spirit-waters stirred, by wand of deed, or word, I would stand that shadow's eve, And for my day, so grieve, and grieve."

By all means, let us have a Sunshine society, in this beautiful city of sunshine, and let us begin the new year by resolving to live a nobler life than in the past year which has rolled into the shadows.
No stream from its source flows seaward, however so lonely its course, but what some land is gladdened.
"No star ever rose, or set, without influence somewhere."
No life can be true in its purpose, and strong in its strife, and all life not be purer, and nobler thereby."
—Corinne.

If we have not learned that God's in man, And man in God again, That to love thy God is to love thy brother, And to serve the Lord is to serve each man.
Then Christ was born in vain!
If we have not learned of immortal life, And a future free from pain, The Kingdoms of God in the heart of man.
And the living world on heaven's plan, The Christ arises in vain!
—Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

Even into a coroner's duties there are times when gleams of humor penetrate the gloom. relates San Francisco Wave, although they be as sepulchral and as gruesome as the wit indulged in by the two gravediggers in "Hamlet." Coroner Leland tells the following incident which occurred at the morgue a few weeks ago. The body of a woman had been found in a lodging house, where she had committed suicide by inhaling gas. The only thing that pointed to the identity of the woman was that her name was Jones. This was made public by the newspapers. The next day two stylishly dressed women came to the morgue and asked that they be allowed to see the body, one of the ladies further stating that her sister-in-law was named Jones, and that for certain reasons that she did not care to make known feared the suicide was her relative. They looked at the body, but they could not identify it. As the ladies were going away, the coroner who professed the last bit of information, said: "Oh, I am so disappointed. I was so sure it was Mary!"

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

THE PRINCE AND THE PROGRAM

Berlin, Jan. 25.—When Emperor Wilhelm bids Prince Henry of Prussia farewell prior to the latter's departure for the United States, their parting will be a simple private affair. No speeches for publication will be exchanged. The leave-taking will assume the form of a military act, in which an officer receives the last instructions from his sovereign before going on an important mission. It is understood that his majesty will give Prince Henry written memoranda of what he wishes his royal brother to communicate to President Roosevelt. Prince Henry, who is now here, will return to Kiel February 10 and remain there till he goes to Bremen to embark for the United States.

The various members of the prince's party will assemble at Bremen February 14. The sailing of Prince Henry will not be marked by any special ceremony, nor, so far as known, will any member of the royal house see the prince off.

The foregoing are the arrangements as communicated to the correspondent of the Associated Press today, but it is still quite possible that Emperor William will change his mind and bid farewell to his brother in a more public manner at Bremen. This at least is the hope of some members of the suite.

The dinner to be given in Prince Henry's honor under the auspices of the New York Staats Zeitung to the press of the United States is the feature of the prince's diversion which is attracting the most attention here. Prince Henry himself asked particularly about this feature of the program and when told that some editors would travel 3,000 miles to be present he expressed wonder.

Barth says, in the Nation today: "That Prince Henry, as the representative of the German emperor, comes in immediate contact with the press is a particularly happy thought. The modern spirit inspiring the whole expedition is brought sharply into view through the emperor's brother becoming the guest of journalists."

Prince Henry's attitude toward the press when in the United States has been the subject of consideration by his counselors. While the prince will not be interviewed he desires to show respect for the profession and will give an audience to the newspaper men with the understanding that he is not to be quoted. What the prince has to say will be issued through the official channels.

Every detail of the trip interests Emperor William, who has even given instructions regarding the flowers which will grace the tables at the luncheon on board the Hohenzollern. His majesty has maps of Berlin and New York on the same scale. When the first compared them the other day the emperor remarked:

"Why, New York would stretch to Potsdam."

His majesty then asked a member of his household the number of New York's inhabitants.

"New York has three million," was the reply.

"No," said the emperor, "four millions."

His majesty has taken the leading New York newspapers since Prince Henry's trip was planned and has marked articles which he thought would interest the prince's suite and has sent them to the prince. The principal German newspapers will send special correspondents to New York on the Kron Prinz Wilhelm. Among them will be Captain Dänneberg of the Lokal Anzeiger; Alexander von Huhn, of the Vossische Zeitung; and Konrad Alberts, editor of the Berlin Morgen Post.

Dr. Barth, in the Nation, dwelling on the political significance of the trip, recognizes the great services of the United States ambassador here, Andrew D. White, in preventing misunderstanding between the two countries. He says:

"He has ever been ready to enlighten public opinion of his country and to show that Germany entertained no ominous plans against the United States. Mr. White's political work has not been in vain. Prince Henry's visit is an impressive manifestation of the German empire's desire to cherish its friendship for the American republic."

Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel corporation, in his tour of the European continent, arrived here Thursday and has had two busy days seeing acquaintances and receiving a procession of bankers and manufacturers who wanted to see the man who is directing five milliards of capital.

Mr. Schwab's observations in France, Italy and Austria and now in Germany, have confirmed his belief that their external markets will inevitably become the United States markets and that all they can do in their trade competition to preserve their domestic market through tariffs, the Americans appropriating the rest of the world. Whether Germany puts up her tariff or not it does not count for much, in Mr. Schwab's general survey of the international situation.

"Naturally," he said, "it is America's interest that the German tariff should not be increased but I do not think we can expect Germany not to increase her tariff so that it will really protect her home market from our competition. If Germany does not raise the tariff it means that our highly finished goods as well as our coarser products will take this market. American exporters quite expect Germany's tariff to go up. It is not in Germany, France or Austria that we can sell largely, but in England, Russia, Turkey and China and all the free markets where Germany and England find outlets. Time is the only element and it will not be a very long time, either, until they are all ours."

The German foreign office admits the legitimacy of the United States claim in behalf of Dr. Tenny's college at Tien-tsin and has notified Secretary Hay that Germany will pay a proper indemnity, the amount to be agreed on later, and turn over to the college authorities certain machinery and equipment now in the possession of the German military authorities, who are taking the best of care of them till new quarters can be obtained for the military. Dr. Tenny was here last week and had a satisfactory interview with the foreign office officials.

The newspapers say that Herr Balin, a director of the Hamburg-American line, and Dr. Welgand, of the North German Lloyd Steamship company, before entering into negotiations with Mr. Morgan will demand a pledge that the American capitalist will abstain from buying more of the shares of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd companies. They will also, it is said, propose that only German vessels shall take freight from German ports, for which monopoly they are willing to pay Mr. Morgan a certain percentage on the business, a fixed sum, or, perhaps, avoid competing with some of Mr. Morgan's English lines.

The Kreuz Zeitung this evening expresses grave fear for the German iron industry.

"When Morgan and the steel trust control ocean navigation even protective tariffs," says the Kreuz Zeitung, "cannot prevent the flooding of the German market with American iron and steel."

MUCH COLORADO MAIL LOST IN A COLLISION

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Jan. 25.—A postoffice department train was derailed today in the collision on the Santa Fe between trains numbers 848 and seven near Coolidge, Kan. The train carried mail pouches containing mail from Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and other points in Colorado and destined for eastern points. All this mail was destroyed, but the mail in the other train was saved excepting a few letters.

NIGHT CLERK ROBBED GRAND JUNCTION OFFICE

Special to the Gazette.

Grand Junction, Jan. 25.—At an early hour this morning, Postmaster Edwin Price, was notified by telephone that the postoffice at Grand Junction had been robbed. The night clerk, Eugene Phillips, sent the message. Mr. Price, telephoned the clerk to notify the officers which was done. Phillips claimed that he left the office shortly after 3 o'clock and went to the Postmaster's private office and that upon his return he found the glass to the postmaster's private office smashed in and the registered mail pouch rifled as well as the money drawer.

The officers made a thorough search for the robbers and after finding a portion of the stolen money hidden in the postoffice, arrested Phillips on suspicion. After being questioned by various officers, as well as Postmaster Price, at 1 o'clock this evening, Phillips broke down and confessed to the crime and showed where he had hidden the rest of the money and \$60 worth of stamps.

ZIMMERMAN GETS WEST POINT CADETSHIP

Special to the Gazette.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24.—Representative Bell today settled a long-standing controversy in his district in the matter of the West Point cadetship, at his disposal. He appointed young Zimmerman, of Colorado Springs, as cadet and Frederick Carstaphen, of Pueblo as alternate, these boys standing first and second respectively in the recent examination held at Mr. Bell's direction. Much pressure has been exerted to induce Mr. Bell to make the West Point appointment without holding a competitive examination. He insisted, however, on this method of filling the place, wishing to give all boys in his district a chance.

Mrs. W. W. Robinson, sister of Mr. Thomas Black, of Colorado Springs, is in Washington on a visit.

Mr. Grubbs, of Roaring Forks, is also in the city.

A FATAL FREIGHT WRECK NEAR LEADVILLE

Leadville, Colo., Jan. 24.—A freight wreck occurred this morning at Pando, 20 miles west of Leadville, resulting in the death of Fireman Healy and Engineer J. P. Reddy, both of Salida. Train No. 61, a west-bound freight in charge of Conductor Sutherland, became unmanageable after leaving Tennessee Pass when on the down grade. The locomotive was 20 degrees below zero, the air brakes refused to work and it was impossible to check the heavy train on the frosty rails. About a mile from Pando the train acquired a terrific speed, and suddenly jumped the track. The locomotive was wrecked and 16 of the 18 freight cars were piled in a heap and were totally destroyed by fire which soon ignited them. Engineer Reddy was found hanging by his feet in a tree with his head in the snow, unconscious. He died while on the way to the hospital. The charred remains of Fireman Healy were found this afternoon under the pile of wreckage. Drunkenly Philip Kelly was badly hurt. A wrecking train from Minturn cleared the track this evening.

TELLER ARGUED FOR A FEDERAL BUILDING

Special to the Gazette.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—Senator Teller today appeared before the senate committee on public buildings and grounds and argued in favor of erecting a federal building for Colorado Springs. Claims of the city for a first-class building were presented and attention called to the large volume of business transacted in the city, making the best showing of any in the country not having a public building. It is believed the committee will make a favorable report and that the bill will pass the senate early in the session.

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London, Jan. 27.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Brussels says in a dispatch that Mr. Krueger has received fresh invitations from Chicago, New York and Philadelphia to visit those cities and that he will probably start upon an American tour next April.

MISS STONE LOCATED

Djurnal, Jan. 26.—Miss Stone, the captive American missionary and her companion, Mme. Tsiska, have been located near Yapak, in the vicinity of the frontier. The American delegates conducting the negotiations for the release of the captives have arrived at Banisko (about 100 miles southeast of Djurnal) and will probably pay over the ransom money today. The infant daughter of Madame Tsiska has been christened Elenka.

STORM IN WASHINGTON

Port Townsend, Wash., Jan. 25.—The first boat from down the straits for two days arrived today and reports that heavy snow had done much damage at small towns and to farms. At Port Angeles a boat was carried away and one or two small wharves were wrecked. G. M. Lauridsen lost considerable property and in an effort to save his goods he doing much damage. The Port Angeles water supply is cut off on account of the water works being frozen.

ARAB RIDERS

Algiers, Jan. 26.—A score of Arabs paraded through the Kasbah quarter of the city today, attacking passersby with clubs and stones. A number of Europeans intervened and a fight ensued in which three soldiers and a dozen of the Arabs were wounded.

PUMPING AGAIN AT THE ARNOLD WELL

Boulder, Jan. 25.—Pumping was resumed at the Arnold well this morning and has been going on steadily all day. No accurate measurement of the flow has been made, but indications are that it will go even better than the former estimate of 25 barrels per day. The latest company to be formed is the Boulder & North Bend Oil and Gas Co., composed of Boulder and Colorado Springs people. It has 10 acres west of the McKenzie and 40 acres one mile southeast of the King.

Mr. M. R. Bright of Pueblo was one of the arrivals today. He has secured an option on 40 acres near the McKenzie and will at once organize the Indiana Oil company to sink a well on the property.

The well of the United Oil company of Florence on the Martin ranch is down 100 feet.

Sanders & Sweeney are moving into their new quarters, 224 Fourteenth street, today. This company will devote most of its time to the development of its own properties, of which several companies have already been organized, and will also conduct a general brokerage business. These gentlemen were among the first on the ground and have succeeded in securing some of the best locations in the new field.

J. S. Switzer of the Boulder National bank and a number of associates today purchased a tract of land just west of the McKenzie well along the C. & S. tracks; \$500 per acre in cash was paid for the land and a company will be organized at once to sink a well.

DISASTER IN IOWA MINE

Oskaloosa, Iowa, Jan. 24.—The Lost Creek coal mine was the scene today of a terrible disaster which cost the lives of 21 men. Eight others were seriously injured. The bodies of the dead men were recovered from the mine and lie tonight in an improvised morgue near the scene of their destruction. One injured, all of whom are in a frightful condition, are being treated under the care of surgeons in a temporary hospital equipped near the mine.

The dead: JOE GASPERS, FRANK GASPERS, SYLVESTER CRIGHTON, JIM STOHL, JOE BERTO, ANDY PASH, FRANK SECRESS, JOHN MARTIN, JOHN BROS, MIKE BRAHA, JACK MANLEY, MIKE COX, JR., MIKE COX, SR., BOB COX, RUSH FISH, A. C. CREWS, JACK ELDER, DAVE WALTER, SAM HUMPHREY, JOHN HARTLEY, ALEX GRAY.

The injured—Ed Secress, Ed Swanson, Jonas Mable, Oliver Mable, John Jenkins, William Harvey, George Gogo, Harvey Dercock.

The mine is 10 miles southeast of Oskaloosa and three miles north of Eddyville. The explosion occurred at the noon hour and was what is known as a dust explosion. The miners had just fired their usual noon shot when the explosion occurred. The gas and powder flame ignited the gas and causing the explosion. Smoke and debris were blown out of the mine in a column 200 feet high. A part of the top works was torn away and the fans at the mine were wrecked. The men of the rescue party fought their way in to the mine where a shocking sight met their gaze. The dead and injured were terribly burned and mutilated, some of them almost beyond recognition. Beyond where the bodies lay, the fire was burning fiercely and for a time it seemed that the workings would be wholly destroyed and the bodies incinerated. Finally, however, the flames were subdued. The bodies were collected and carried to the top of the shaft.

At the time of the explosion more than 100 men were in the mine but all except those who were in the east entry escaped with only slight injury. The total property damage will be about \$100,000.

When the last of the dead were taken out and the scenes of anguish among the families of the victims were most pitiful. Nearly all of the men were married and leave families in poor circumstances.

CHARGED WITH VIOLATING STATE GAME LAW

Glennwood Springs, Jan. 25.—Game warden Taylor today arrested Jack Teeters, charging him with killing elk and selling the meat to the Delmonico restaurant. Teeters gave bond in the sum of \$500 for his appearance in Justice Hadden's court next Tuesday. Further action will be taken if Teeters fails to appear.

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PREPARING TO PUMP FROM MCKENZIE WELL

Special to the Gazette.

Boulder, Jan. 26.—In spite of the cold weather, the usual crowd of sight-seers was in evidence at the oil wells today. On those properties on which active operations are being carried on signs are posted conspicuously stating that visitors must keep out, "your advice is not needed, and others of a similar nature. These did not deter the curious spectators from investigating and asking questions. At the Keystone, drilling is going on steadily, and if the bones of the owners are realized, it will not be long before what is at present only a hole in the ground will be a producing oil well. The bore is down 1,000 feet today.

The news that the Arnold well was pumping caused many a well who had never seen a well in operation to visit this property today. The pump worked steadily up to about 4 o'clock, when the pipe leading from the pump to the tank became clogged up on account of the oil congealing. Pumping will be resumed in the morning.

At the McKenzie everything is in readiness for putting in the pumping apparatus. All the material, including about 2,700 feet of tubing, is on the ground, and the work of installing this will be commenced tomorrow morning. It will probably take two days to complete this work, and it is expected that pumping will begin on Wednesday. There is estimated that there is from 1,000 to 1,200 feet of oil in the well now, and it is filling up all the time.

DISASTROUS RESULTS OF STORM IN NEBRASKA

Omaha, Jan. 26.—Predictions made last night as to probable disastrous effect of the blizzard which raged all day yesterday and last night were partially verified in reports received here today and tonight from points in Nebraska. What seems a remarkable condition exists in the vicinity of Ogallala where the storm was more severe than in any other portion of the state, except the northwest quarter. It was expected that the losses among cattle in that district would be enormous, but authentic reports received from several points in the cattle district affirm that actually no loss was sustained, the cattle finding necessary shelter.

Reports from the northwest portion of the state are not so flattering, however, while those from Kimball and Banner counties, the farthestmost counties in the west side of the state, indicate that heavy losses have occurred. Bassett, almost the heart of the northwest cattle district, reports severe losses in that vicinity. Bertrand also reports apparently heavy losses. Harrison and Plainview, where heavy losses were anticipated, are like Ogallala district, free from suffering.

So far no loss of life has been reported as a result of the storm.

Traffic on all roads is still delayed somewhat, trains arriving from two to six hours late, but reports from the railroad officials indicate that drifting has not been so heavy but that tracks will be quickly cleared and regular schedules resumed. A late report from Alliance states that the thermometer dropped to 25 degrees below zero and remained there several hours, with a veritable blizzard raging, yet stock loss is very light.

PLANS TO ENTERTAIN SCHLEY IN LOUISVILLE

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 26.—Admiral Schley, who will leave Chicago for Louisville today in the private car of President McCall, will be met at Salem, Ind., by a committee of escort representing the board of trade and the Knights Templars of Louisville.

Admiral Schley will be driven to the home of Marion E. Taylor, president of the board of trade, where a reception will be given. The principal entertainment features on Wednesday will be a public reception at the board of trade in the morning and the annual banquet of the board at night at which Admiral Schley will be the guest of honor.

Governor Beckham, Congressman Catchings, of Mississippi, and other distinguished guests will be present. Admiral Schley is expected to make an address at the banquet. Thursday morning the Knights Templars will take charge of Admiral Schley. The day's entertainment will include a carriage drive, lunch at the Pendennis club, an entertainment at the Masonic home with an address by Admiral Schley, a visit to the Industrial School of Reform, and in the evening a reception and ball at the Galt house at which the Templars will be in uniform.

COLD WAVE IN IDAHO

Boise, Idaho, Jan. 26.—The storm that swept down on this section Friday night brought a cold wave which dropped the temperature this morning to a point lower than had been reported in several years before, the record being 8 degrees below zero. The freeze paralyzed the electric light plant by blocking with ice the canal from which it derives its power. The city is therefore without light, and the newspapers and others relying upon the company for power are badly crippled.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS

In the rules suggested under the heading "General Suggestions" the committee has endeavored to provide efficiently for the conduct of the convention and to prevent the occurrence of any of the unpleasant incidents which have marred the work of the state central committee in the past.

CONCEALED ASSETS

Paris, Jan. 26.—At the request of the British government the police of the city have searched the domicile here of Charles Bright, the American engineer who was arraigned in London, Jan. 25, charged with concealing \$100,000 of his assets in connection with the Lusitania disaster. The search has revealed no concealed assets.

FULL REPORT OF RULES COMMITTEE

Republican Party's Special Committee of Thirteen Makes Its Recommendations to Chairman Ford.

Below is the report of the committee of thirteen appointed by Mr. Ford, chairman of the state central committee, to report a system of rules for organization and government of the Republican party, etc.

The report was completed and submitted to Chairman Ford on January 9, but has just been given out for publication.

This committee consisted of one member from each judicial district of the state, as follows:

Hon. Philip B. Stewart of Colorado Springs, chairman.

Hon. Horace T. DeLong of Grand Junction, secretary.

Hon. Jesse Northcutt of Trinidad.

Hon. C. C. Holbrook of Alamosa.

Hon. J. H. Peabody of Canon City.

Hon. W. S. Parkinson of Glenwood Springs.

Hon. Jesse F. McDonald of Leadville.

Hon. Samuel V. Newell of Central City.

Hon. S. S. Downer of Boulder.

Hon. Irving S. Stanton of Pueblo.

Hon. E. W. Clark of Akron.

Hon. T. C. Graden of Durango.

Hon. Earl M. Cranston of Denver.

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EXTRA SESSION OF STATE LEGISLATURE

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 27.—The extra session of the Thirteenth general assembly was called together at noon today, but adjourned after two hours' work out of respect to the deceased members. In the senate everything passed off smoothly, but in the house the old fusion factional trouble was manifested before the chaplain had said amen to his prayer. During the morning a caucus of the entire anti-Montgomery forces had been held and it decided to attempt to overthrow the speaker and elect Andy Park of Pueblo in his stead. Previous to the opening, the anti-Montgomery men openly boasted that they would control the house. The first gun in the fight was fired by Representative O'Connor, who offered a resolution declaring the committee and employers' positions of the Thirteenth general assembly vacant. After considerable wrangling over whether or not the resolution should ever be heard, the house adjourned. Some opposition was made to the adjournment, and the vote was 41 to 17, but is not considered a criterion by either side as to the strength of the opposing factions.

Speaker Montgomery called the house to order at 12:05, and after quiet was restored, he said: "The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the house will be in order. The clerk will call the roll. The roll call showed that all were present except Solomons, Chisholm, Garcia, Hart, Insley and Lorber. Chaplain Kirkland then offered the following prayer: 'Our eternal God, Thou who dost institute law to sustain right and prohibit wrong, we as members of this assembly do meet again to pass certain laws and we ask Thy guidance in their passage.'

"While our hearts are full of gladness for the blessings we have received, we are sad when we remember that some of our number have fallen since we separated and we humbly bow in reverence to Thee, our God and King-Amen."

Reading Clerk Edwards then read the governor's call for an extra session. Messrs. Meach and Morris advised the house of the death of Messrs. Weldon and Gabrin, and committees were appointed to draft suitable resolutions. Upon the recommendations of Representative Sprague, Representative-elect Montgomery was sworn in. Committees were appointed to notify the senate and the governor that the house was open and ready for the transaction of business. It was then that the fight over the Colorado general assembly brought up. The anti forces were led by Messrs. O'Connell, Stubbs, Bell, Lubers and Bartels, while the organization was upheld by Pitschke, Rawalt, Hammond and Dunleavy. After this controversy, the speaker advised that Messrs. Insley of Arapahoe and Hart of Pueblo were very ill at their homes, and committees were appointed to draft resolutions wishing them speedy recovery. A joint committee was appointed to draft resolutions upon the death of President McKinley.

During the morning a telegram was received from A. B. Gray, the chief clerk of the house during the regular session of the Thirteenth general assembly, who is now in Pennsylvania. It read:

"Hon. B. F. Montgomery, Speaker of the House, Denver, Mrs. Hearty and Gentlemen: Am sorry to hear of the death of the hero of the battle of Manila, but I am glad to hear that you may be wise, judicious and brief in the prayer of 'A. B. Gray.'"

Representative Insley was too ill to be present, but he transmitted the following resolutions through Representative Cannon:

"House Concurrent Resolution No. 2. Whereas, Winfield Scott Schley, a modest man and a hero, has lately been forced by slander and envy to put his heroic record to a severe and divided judgment by a high court, and

"Whereas, Admiral Dewey, who fought the battle of Manila, gave judgment for Schley, who fought the battle of Santiago, and

"Whereas, the finding of the majority of the court of inquiry stood for those who fight battles upon paper, and the finding of the minority stands for those who fight battles with guns, and

"Whereas, in the conduct of the war the American people are more interested in results than in methods; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the house of representatives of Colorado, the senate concurring, that the recognition in Admiral Dewey's heroic commander of the battle of Manila, an officer who has never failed to rise to any emergency incidental to the performance of his duty, and an American whose name will be placed high upon the roll of those honored for glorious service, and whose memory will be forever enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen; and, be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be suitably engraved and transmitted to Admiral Dewey."

The house then adjourned until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The Senate Session. Lieutenant Governor Coates called the senate to order at exactly two minutes past two o'clock. The roll call was asked for divine guidance in the transaction of the state's business and for blessings on the senators' families, and especially upon the families of those members who have died.

One of the fraternal sounds of the senate was the voice of Reading Clerk Smith, when he called "Adams, Conojos." The roll call showed the following absences: Hallet, Meyer, Tanquary and Annear. Following the roll call came the reading of a resolution offered by Senator Roe that the only measures to be considered at this session be the revenue, world's fair, Gunnison canal, and employers' liability bills. The resolution went over until tomorrow. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions on the death of ex-Governor Walte and also on the death of President McKinley. The senate then adjourned until 1:45 tomorrow. At 2 o'clock the two houses will meet jointly and will listen to the reading of the governor's message.

The scenes in both houses previous to the opening were very similar to those of all sessions. Members busied themselves righting their papers on their desks and in removing old acquaintances. The scenes were more like those enacted on the first day of some old-fashioned country school. The greater majority of the members gained their first knowledge in the old school houses, and in their greetings today there was a very suggestive "the school house by the road."

The school house by the road. Speaker Montgomery was in his private room early arranging for the day's

work. Representative Sprague of El Paso was the first member to arrive in the house. He came in at 10:50 and immediately went to his desk at the left of the speaker's. After arranging his papers he called upon Mr. Montgomery in the latter's private room. Where they spent the time until the opening hour. Representative Jenkins was the next to arrive, closely followed by Representative Whitelaw. From then on the members came in singly, in pairs or in columns. One of the most noticeable features of the opening session was the horde of office-seekers. By 9:30 the halls of the state house began to take on a holiday appearance and when the hour of opening arrived nearly every member was surrounded by a crowd of persons soliciting positions.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Jan. 28.—The second day of the extra session of the legislature clearly demonstrated that Speaker Montgomery is in complete control of the house, but it was also demonstrated that the members who designated themselves as "The Fusion minority" are strong enough to cause no end of trouble and this they have pledged themselves to do unless they are recognized by the majority. The fight was completed on the floor of the house this morning and the test vote resulted 38 for the organization and 22 against, with five absent. The 22 included the seven Republican voters.

Had the question of discharging the employees been carried by the Fusion minority, the next motion would have been to depose Speaker Montgomery. The fight was not so much against the employees as it was the entering wedge against the speaker, and the only question really involved was the strength of the organization.

Those who led the minority put up a fight equal to any of the fights during the regular session, but the overwhelming odds were against them. They not only had the house organization to fight but the entire power of the state house officials and the power of the Democratic organization of the city of Denver was also thrown against them. During the fight, the floor of the house was filled with employees from the state house, and with political workers down town, and the 28 claimant voters which the minority claimed yesterday morning dwindled under the lash of the vote in the test today. When the day was over, the minority side was completely beaten and a committee composed entirely of organization men had been appointed to settle the question of patronage. At 2 o'clock the Governor's message was read to the joint assembly by Lieutenant-Governor Coates. Governor Orman having contracted a severe cold, which prevented him from delivering the message.

The senate listened to a number of resolutions and the reading of two bills, one providing that railroads shall pay for all stock killed, and the other providing that a two-thirds vote of a jury shall decide a civil suit. The latter is a constitutional amendment.

Representative Adams opened the fight in the house this morning by having an editorial read which appeared in a local morning fusion paper which severely criticized those members of the house who were against the present organization. Mr. Adams dealt the editor some terrific blows and said it was ill taste for a man who had been honored with the highest office within the gift of the assembly to criticize the members who had given him that honor when he knew that they were working for the best interests of the Democratic party. He characterized the article as a willfully false statement. Representative Bell followed Mr. Adams and he also criticized the article. He delivered a lengthy history of the fight over the revenue bill in the regular session, and charged that the majority of the fusion members of the house were responsible for the extra session. The criticism against the editor might have continued all morning, had it not been shut off on a point of order raised by Representative Hanes.

Representative Dickerson, one of the Republican members, sprung a surprise on the house by offering a resolution that the house adjourn sine die, February 15. He contended that the state was financially embarrassed and that the session could and should complete its labors in 15 days. The resolution was laid over until tomorrow.

It was then that the fight over the O'Connell resolution of yesterday for supremacy in the house was begun. A motion to indefinitely postpone the resolution started the debate. Representative Lubers led for the minority forces. He contended that the majority to practice a line of economy. I want this resolution providing for the discharging of all these employees to carry. Then let us select just the number we need and thereby save the state an immense amount of money. I want to practice what we have preached—economy. We have 50 clerks drawing from \$2 to \$6 per day, numbers of whom are not working at all, and I doubt whether they are in the state house at this time. We have one man whose only duty is to run after railroad passes for the members. At this point Representative Dickerson interrupted to ask if the speaker had any relatives who were wanting positions. "No sir," replied Lubers, "but incidentally I know of a number of our state officials who have relatives and we now have as a result the Colorado State House Relations union." After scoring the state officials for appointing relatives to different positions, Mr. Lubers ended as follows: "Let us have employees who have qualifications. Let's get 15 competent persons that can do the work assigned them, and that is all we will need. If you expect to finish this session in 15 days, you must play fair. You may be in the majority, but you cannot drive roughshod over the minority. You have no right to do this in the face. You want a revenue bill. I tell you my people don't want it. We paid 40 per cent. more taxes this year than last. I do not mean to bluff, but I do say you must treat this minority fairly."

Representative Bartels followed Mr. Lubers and spoke along the same line. He said: "The first thing a man who is hard up does is to cut off his ex-

penses. We should do the same. Why have 49 employees on our pay roll when only 12 or 15 are needed? We can save the revenues of our state by stopping up the leakage as well as starting the source. I stand here, gentlemen, opposed to this entire organization. If you do what your consciences tell you, regardless of the whip lashes of the state house crowd, you would practically all be against this organization. You say you want harmony, I am here to say that the state officials or any one else cannot cram down my throat what I consider is not right. You cannot expedite business by riding rough shod over this minority."

"We were in the majority yesterday, but the whip lash of the administration has been brought to bear and today we may be in the minority. A state official came to me last night and said: 'Bartels, what do you want? If you will give up this fight, I will guarantee your faction one-half of the patronage.' Do you suppose I can be bought for one-half of the patronage of this house? No sir, patronage is not what I want. I want that this house shall be reorganized. And I expect to do business. I fling it back in your faces that if you do not reorganize this house, you will stand here all summer. I am willing that this session shall last 100 days rather than that the present organization shall remain intact. It has at every opportunity slapped the minority both individually and collectively in the face. When Governor Orman issued his call for an extra session, I called on him in person and asked him to use his influence towards a reorganization of the house, claiming that it would alleviate the difference of the last session. That has not been done, and these differences remain."

Representative Hammond arose and said: "Gentlemen, this extra session is costing the state of Colorado \$1,400 per day. The speech of our friend Bartels has cost the taxpayers \$150 and really I don't believe it is worth it."

"It will cost the state \$2,000 a day to hear my speeches if you don't play fair," retorted Bartels. Representative Bell also spoke for the resolution. He wanted to curtail the expenses of the legislature, and he wanted to discharge all employees and employ only a sufficient number to do the work.

The previous question was ordered and the motion was indefinitely postponed by the following vote:

Ayes—Ballinger, Beatty, Bardly, Caley, Cannon, Chisholm, Davis, Dunleavy, Eaches, Fall, Gorman, Hammond, Hearty, Hollenbeck, Jukins, Kennedy, Lorber, Madden, Martin, McGuire, Meredith, Montgomery (ex-Imperial county), Morris, Neely, O'Connell, Ong, Pitschke, Platt, Pochon, Rawalt, Rawalt, Schweigert, Smith, Sprague, Taylor, White, Whitlitts, Mr. Speaker, Total 39.

Nays—Adams, Bartels, Bell, Briscoe, Craggier, Cunningham, Davidson, Dickerson, Dinkel, Garcia, Harris, Lewis, Lubers, Lytle, Manion, McLean, Park, Riley, Sanchez, Stubbs, Tymby, Whitelaw, Total 22.

The majority then carried a resolution to appoint a committee to have charge of the patronage question, the committee to recommend who should be discharged and who, and the number retained. The committee is composed of Hammond, Morris, McGuire, the Montgomery forces.

The senate today elected Peter Jennings sergeant-at-arms, and adopted resolutions providing that the terms of office of the employees of the Thirteenth general assembly should end when the regular session adjourned sine die. This will allow new employees to be appointed. Senator Parks introduced a bill providing that a two-thirds of a jury could return a verdict in a civil suit. Senator Ammons introduced a bill providing for the payment for stock killed by railroads. This is the same bill that passed the senate last year and was killed in the house, which caused the Montgomery forces to cause the stock men over the state. A message was sent to the senate of the state of Maryland, congratulating that body upon striking from the public library MacLay's history against Schley.

SOME SCARCE STAMPS.

Henry J. Crocker Values One Hundred at Nearly \$20,000.

Stamp collecting is by most persons associated with schoolboys, but the considerable number of stamp dealers throughout the country are supported by adult collectors, many of whom have considerable means to devote to their hobby. Such a collector is Henry J. Crocker, the San Francisco capitalist. Mr. Crocker may be seen in the Denver newspaper readers as having offered some years ago to buy all the wine grapes raised in California for seven years. Mr. Crocker is a man in middle life, and is kept busy looking after his various enterprises, but his chief diversion is the accumulation of rare postage stamps. For ten or a dozen years he has been known to stamp dealers throughout the world as a good customer for scarce items in their line. To a small number of his philatelic treasures have been awarded the first prize offered by the Philatelic society of New York for the rarest group of one hundred cancelled stamps shown by any collector at its December meeting in New York.

Mr. Crocker values the exhibit of one hundred stamps he sent here at \$19,915. His rarest and consequently most valuable single stamp is the 20 cent label issued in 1847 by the St. Louis postoffice. There were only four regular United States stamps. For many years only four copies of this stamp were known to be in existence, but several years ago about 20 more came to light. Mr. Crocker considers his specimen worth \$2,500, but conservative dealers say this is too high an estimate. The five-cent and 10-cent St. Louis stamps of the same series are valued at \$250 and \$200 respectively, and these values are nearly their market prices. The Bradford Springs postmark, little stamp, valued at \$600, and the label bearing a facsimile of James M. Buchanan's signature as postmaster at Baltimore, are also scarce relics of the days when Uncle Sam had no stamps of his own.

The Hawaiian "missionary" stamps, so called because they were used almost exclusively by missionaries, whose presence in Hawaii started the use of stamps there, are among the rarest in the world. One of the most curious Moldavian type. An uncanceled copy of the 31 paras sold recently in London for \$1,100.

The vertical halves of the double 10 rappen Swiss stamp, issued by the Cantons of Geneva and Valais, are used separately as five rappen values. The first stamps of the Reunion Islands, French possessions in the Indian ocean off Madagascar, are on their original envelopes in Mr. Crocker's exhibit, a number of which are valued at \$100 each in the eyes of collectors.—(New York Tribune.)

ALL THE NEWS FROM ALL THE WORLD

COLORADO SPRINGS

(Friday, January 26.)

Four army deserters were apprehended by local police yesterday, three from Fort Logan, near Denver, and one from Fort Douglas at Littleton.

Decision in Weldon habeas corpus case will be made today.

Ellsworth Plumstead, the character delineator, gives impersonations and readings at Perkins hall tonight.

Chamber of Commerce has made arrangements with New York Herald by which that paper will publish daily weather reports from this city.

(Saturday, January 25.)

A. O. Slaughter of Chicago denies that the man who deserted his wife in this city and who claimed to be his son is any relative or known to him in any way.

C. A. Weldon was released from custody yesterday by Judge Cunningham.

Mr. J. W. Truesdale has been elected secretary of the Chautauque which is to be held in this city next summer.

Denver Attorney Thompson has notified Colorado City saloonkeepers that they must obey the law and close at midnight and on Sundays.

Joe Merino, injured in the powder explosion in the Pike View mine, is dead; the coroner is investigating the accident.

Local plumbing firm, competing with Denver and Chicago firms, has secured a \$9,000 contract in New Mexico.

In the McNew case the defendants, charged with horse stealing, were acquitted.

(Sunday, January 26.)

Two slight fires and one false alarm kept the fire department busy yesterday.

Denver city council has agreed to erect a federal building in this city the site will be at the southeast corner of Pike's Peak and Nevada avenues.

(Monday, January 27.)

Mr. King's second Blackbeard recital will be given at Perkins hall tonight.

There were six alarms of fire yesterday, but no serious damage resulted in any case.

Expert Krause's report will be presented to the city council tonight.

Rev. Dr. Hazzlett last night made public his report on conditions in Manila.

(Tuesday, January 28.)

A committee of ten citizens petitioned the city council last night for water for the use of that town. The council will meet today to discuss the question.

The College Scientific society will meet Friday night.

George F. Greenfield has been released from custody by the Los Angeles police. He was wanted in this city on a charge made by his wife, now Mrs. D. F. Gahner.

H. Harrison was bound over for trial in the district court on two charges of forgery.

The Caledonian society celebrated the 143rd anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns by a banquet.

Two slight fires were reported yesterday.

(Wednesday, January 29.)

Rev. Benjamin Brewster has declined the call to a church in Vermont, Md.

Last students' recital of the first term of Colorado college will be given in Perkins hall this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. It is open to the public.

It is expected that the finance committee will submit the Krause report to the city council at the regular session next Monday.

City council yesterday voted to give Victor 40,000 gallons of water, without charge.

A section of gas in a telephone wire conduit on Huertano street shattered several store windows and painfully injured a workman in a manhole half a block away.

(Friday, January 26.)

Snow storm was general throughout the state but was not heavy.

The new Florence, Victor & Cripple Creek Railway company, with headquarters at Florence, has been incorporated.

Colorado Hunt and purchase has begun an active campaign against the practice of allowing cattle to run the range during severe weather without being fed.

It is reported that Denver capital is forming a corporation for the purpose of cultivating a \$250,000 meat packing plant in that city.

Oil discoveries are reported to have been made between Longmont and Berthoud.

Suspicious character seen in the vicinity of Fort Collins is thought to be the Fredrickson who lived on a crowd that endeavored to arrest him.

(Saturday, January 25.)

Thomas F. Paxton has been appointed superintendent of motive power for the Colorado & Southern.

Oil has been struck in the western part of Pueblo county.

Columbia Crude Oil company, composed of Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek, has leased or purchased 40 acres of ground lying south of Florence and has contracted for eight wells.

Legislators are beginning to arrive in Denver for the special session which convenes Monday.

Appeal from Judge Riner's decision in the revenue case has been taken to the United States circuit court of appeals in St. Louis.

Automobile race from Denver to Colorado Springs and return is projected.

Denver's musical festival is a great success.

Freight wreck 20 miles west of Leadville resulted in the death of Fireman Healy and Engineer J. P. Reddy, both of Salida.

(Sunday, January 26.)

Board of organization has practically completed its work.

Rev. Bruce Brown of the First Christian church of Denver has been appointed by Governor Orman as chaplain of the First regiment, N. G. C.

Pumping was resumed yesterday at the Arnold oil well at Boulder; a number of new companies were formed.

(Monday, January 27.)

Cripple Creek saloons remained open Sunday in defiance of the law and the ultimatum by the district attorney.

There is short of water and will ask Colorado Springs for 70,000 gallons.

State legislature will meet at noon today.

(Tuesday, January 28.)

The Denver fire and police board got a decision favoring its demand for more funds for its expenses. The case will be appealed by the city.

Chief Armstrong of Denver thinks Minci is the man wanted for the Fredrickson murder.

Mayor Wright has issued a proclamation concerning the observance of McKinley day in the schools of Denver.

An expressman at Victor dropped a trunk on the sidewalk and it rolled against a 130 plate glass window and broke the glass.

F. J. Collin, of Victor has 400 acres of land in the Boulder oil fields for which he has a handsome offer.

The local club of Pueblo held its 15th annual reunion last night.

Cold weather at Pueblo caused bricklayers, bridge men and graders at steel work to take a lay-off.

The Business Men's association of Pueblo has raised \$502.30 for the family of the late John White.

The Cripple Creek chamber of commerce held its annual election and passed resolutions in opposition to the Law and Order league.

Members of Cripple Creek city council deny that there is a threatened shortage of water.

Over 25 barrels of oil were pumped from the Arnold well at Boulder yesterday and pumping will continue night and day from now on.

The Boulder oil stock exchange has selected a governing board of nine members and the organization will soon be completed.

The usual number of new oil companies were organized yesterday at Boulder.

(Wednesday, January 29.)

Rev. Charles S. Olmstead of Philadelphia has accepted the office of bishop coadjutor of the Colorado diocese.

Large body of oil has been opened in a well two and a half miles southwest of Florence.

It is reported that Colorado Springs capitalists contemplate building an oil refinery south of Florence.

A Boulder lumber firm now has orders on hand to supply lumber for 49 oil well derricks.

Name of Edwin Price as postmaster at Grand Junction was again sent to the senate by President Roosevelt yesterday and the nomination was promptly confirmed.

(Thursday, January 30.)

One of the interesting features of the program for the national congress of mothers which will meet in Washington next month will be a "model nursery."

The American Sugar Refining company and the independent refiners advanced all grades of refined sugar 10 points.

Chester Griswold, president of the Crown Point Iron company and vice president of several other manufacturing concerns, died at New York yesterday after a few hours' illness.

(Saturday, January 23.)

Admiral Schley is en route to Chicago; there were delays at all points in Pennsylvania where the train stopped.

Treaty of cession of Danish West Indies from Denmark to the United States was signed at the state department in Washington yesterday by Secretary Hay and the Danish minister.

The American jury in the case of the recent disaster in the New York Central railroad tunnel in New York city returned a verdict completely exonerating John M. Wisker and E. G. Fryer, the crew of the engine that crashed into the tunnel and caused the death of 17 persons; the verdict places the blame for the conditions leading to the accident on the officials of the road; both Wisker and Fryer were immediately discharged from custody.

Two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt in St. Louis and in many of the towns in the immediate vicinity of the city a few minutes before 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The first was light; the second was more severe. It awakened persons who slept through the first shock and got them out of bed.

(Sunday, January 26.)

Receivers have been appointed for "The Fair," a retail store at Montgomery, Ala., which failed several days ago with liabilities said to amount to \$100,000.

Heilmuth Kranich, senior member of the firm of Kranich & Bach, one of the oldest piano manufacturing concerns of New York, is dead at the city aged 68 years.

Charles T. Means, Republican national committeeman from New Hampshire, is dead at his home in Manchester, N. H., aged 46 years.

United States Minister Herbert W. Bowen, at Caracas, Venezuela, was married yesterday to Miss Carolyn Clegg of Galveston, Tex.

Storm damages on the water front at Seattle, Wash., aggregate at least \$30,000. Accidents and disasters were numerous and of a varying character, including everything from the smashing of a small row boat to the total loss of a large steamer, the E. D. Smith.

A petition has been signed by grain men, lumber men and merchants and shippers of Minneapolis to be presented to Governor Van Sant asking that the fight against the so-called merger of the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Burlington roads be discontinued.

The Washington Post says that Secretary Hitchcock has forwarded a letter to Chief Justice White asking that Sanford B. Dole, governor of Hawaii, be dismissed that the governor's resignation is desired.

The Hotel Cecil in Ottawa, Canada, was burned yesterday; loss \$60,000. Guests on the sixth floor had to leave the building in their night clothes and some of them had to be taken out of the windows on ladders.

The New York Evening Post says Andrew Carnegie has, within the last few weeks, Negroes to do cooperative work. This is Mr. Carnegie's second gift to the institution, the first one being of a like amount.

(Monday, January 27.)

German societies of New York will have a torchlight procession in honor of Prince Henry.

A so-called National Liberal party was organized in Cincinnati yesterday; its object is the amalgamation for political purposes of Free Whigs and Democrats.

A dispatch from Cheyenne, Wyo., says "Uncle" George Rea, the noted guide and pathfinder, is dying in a lone cabin on Snake river. Rea was one of the first men to explore Yellowstone park and is often referred to as the Daniel Boone of Wyoming.

Culdest weather of the winter with a howling north wind prevails in Oklahoma.

Admiral Schley was given a day of rest in the navy department to be followed by a busy one today.

American chamber of commerce in Manila has formulated an appeal to congress arguing that Chinese labor is needed in the islands.

The United States Philippine commission has appropriated \$5,000 for improving the harbor of Iloilo and \$3,000 to be expended on the Cagayan river in northern Luzon.

Col. Charles W. Miner of the Sixth infantry reports the conditions on the island of Negros to be unsatisfactory and that 400 bolomen and 40 men armed with rifles, under the command of the funeral band leader, Papa Ilo, are terrorizing the people.

Miss Mary Johnston, the well-known author, has been at the Johns Hopkins hospital for the past 10 days.

The superintendent of the hospital said

that Miss Johnston was there for a rest. If Prince Henry visits St. Louis he may lay the corner stone of one of the buildings on the fair grounds.

Dr. R. B. Grimes, for many years one of the best known surgeons in the army, died at his home in Cheyenne yesterday of apoplexy. The remains will be taken to Omaha for cremation.

(Tuesday, January 28.)

Dr. Harry J. Ziegler of Lancaster, Pa., shot and perhaps fatally wounded his wife and then killed himself at the Wellington hotel, Chicago.

J. R. Nicholas of Salt Lake, a former official for the government in connection with Union Pacific matters, was stricken with convulsions yesterday.

(Wednesday, January 29.)

Charges have been filed with the president against Governor Murphy of Arizona.

Eight persons were killed, three probably fatally burned, three seriously hurt in jumping from windows and others more or less hurt as a result of a fire in an Italian tenement house in Boston this (Wednesday) morning.

Fire in St. Louis destroyed a five-story building at 617 Washington avenue occupied by the Bauman Jewelry company and damaged the Lindell hotel to the extent of \$25,000. Total loss \$30,000.

President Roosevelt, it is learned, sent a cablegram of congratulation to Emperor William of Germany on his birthday but its text is not made public.

Rear Admiral Lewis A. Kimberly, U. S. N., who was at New Bedford, Mass., Admiral Kimberly was selected for service on the Schley court of inquiry but was compelled to decline on account of ill-health.

Eugene Dupont, president of the extensive powder manufacturing plant of Dupont, De Nemours & Co., died at his home at Christiana of pneumonia, aged 61 years.

(Friday, January 24.)

Representative Clark of Missouri has introduced a bill expressing sympathy for the two South African republics and regret over the suffering caused by the war. The resolution expresses the hope that this declaration by congress will influence Great Britain to withdraw its forces from the South African troubles. Provision is made for forwarding the resolution to the British government and to President Roosevelt.

The president has signed the bill providing for the free transportation of all mail matter by the Texas and Pacific, widow of the late President McKinley.

The Man Who Foretold
the Great Development of
Colorado.....

complete character, surpassing all others from the United States, occasioned a recommendation by the international jury for special mention from which Mr. Whitney received a request through the United States commission general to visit the United States for a personal interview, which resulted in the sending of a special commissioner from the government, L. Simonin, of the French school of mines, to Colorado, to be located at the Colorado Springs. In honor accorded to Mr. Whitney, the older residents of the state will remember Mr. Whitney's return, in 1867, accompanied by L. Simonin and Colonel Heine, a banker of Paris, and Mr. George, an agent of the Credit Foncier of Paris.

By the visit of the latter the first loan of \$5,000,000 made by the Union Pacific railroad, then building, was effected.

The obtaining of the first gold medal at the exposition awarded to Colorado, while California and Nevada, which had been the secondary prize, were given to its infancy occasioned much adverse criticism from the Pacific coast, and Colorado was designated as a barren region about an isolated peak in the Rocky mountains. The isolated peak was visible in the distance from the rocky region of mineral wealth unequalled in the world, which is now producing more annually than several of the Pacific states combined, and may yet be accounted as in its juvenile condition.

Mr. Whitney is president and manager of three Colorado companies, of which he is the principal owner, who have paid over 200 per cent. in dividends over capitals of organization, and two years ago sold the celebrated copper mines of Santa Rita in which he was also the principal owner, for \$1,400,000 in cash to a syndicate of Standard Oil and Copper men.

Mr. Whitney is largely interested in California where he has been engaged in wool-growing and agriculture. He has extensive lands in the Sacramento and foothill valleys in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys; and also in the building of extensive irrigating canals from which many thousands of acres of land are irrigated. He has recently now proceeded to California with his family after a stay of several weeks at the Antlers hotel and is expected to return here in April. His suggestions largely pertain to the raising of sheep and stock on the subject of drainage tunnels is worthy of careful consideration.

are anything but pleased, and the reason is obvious. The American enterprise, cash and determination are stripping the old commercial glaze there, and the losers are the old established merchants. Americans are content to invest large amounts at a receive small, steady profits. This was not the way of doing business and the Spanish rule. Another reason why American ways are not popular is the scale of wages has been greatly increased all over the islands, in some instances, that of skilled labor, the wages being doubled. Such a democracy in business is naturally not pleasing

During the three years of American occupation, the island has been brought to a greater state of prosperity than ever before in its history. More work is being done in the island than during all the previous history of it. In the building of roads, hospitals, schools and other public buildings, employment for thousands has been made. The cultivated area

"The improvement in the cities is simply wonderful. Where there was formerly no water or sewerage system at all, there are now very excellent ones, and in consequence sickness has greatly reduced.

"The hospitals that were formerly stationed there under Spanish rule were hardly worthy the name. Now we have very well conducted hospitals perfectly cleanly and substantial

"A number of educational institutions in the States have offered scholarships to Cubans, Puerto Ricans, other colonists, and such favors eagerly seized upon. In consequence a number of the better class of young people are being educated in

country. The children of the
who were formerly sent to France
and Spain to be educated, are now
to our colleges, and the influence
this generation cannot but be of
est both to the States and to
island. The established schools
also doing a vast amount of good

Lieutenant Booth anticipates sailing about the middle of March, and in all probability go via New York and the Suez canal. He is staying

25c One Way, 40c Round Trip
5-day limit to Cripple Creek
Colorado Midland Railway.

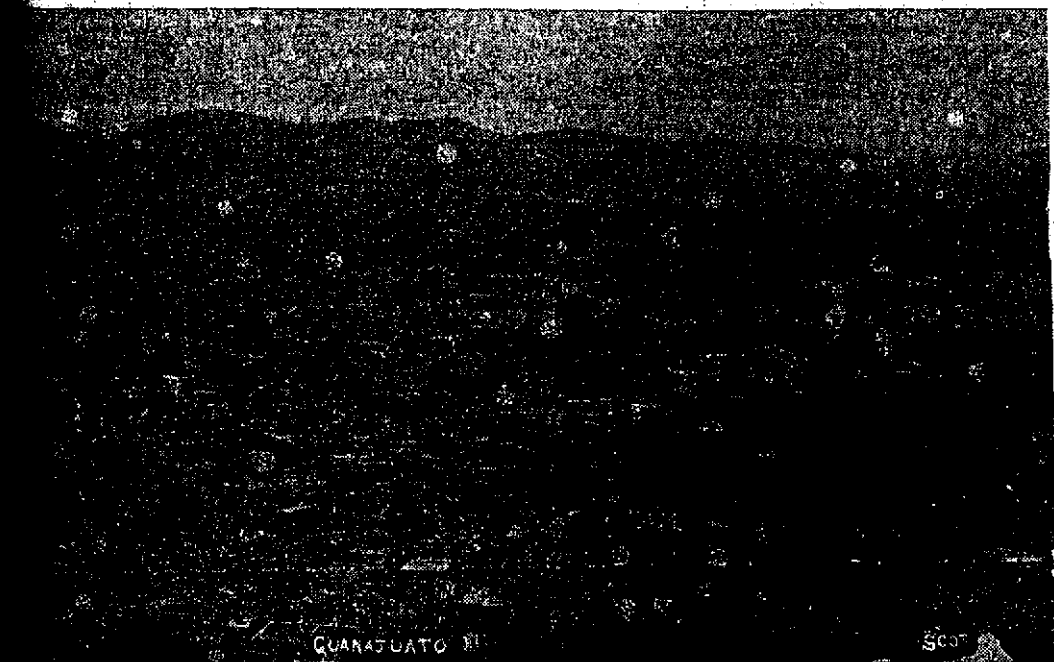
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THE BEST-GOVERNED
CITY IN MEXICO

GUANAJUATO

For the Gazette By E. E. Rittenhouse

RICH MINES AND
PRIMITIVE MINING METHODS



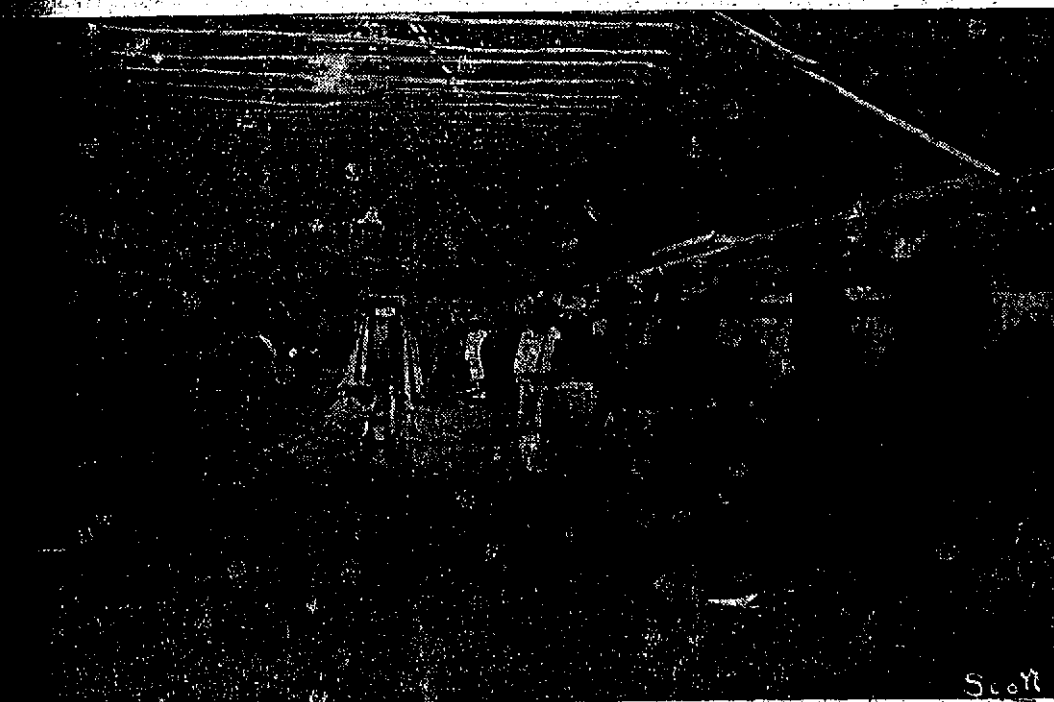
CITY OF GUANAJUATO, MEXICO.

Guano, Jan. 11, 1902.
Guanajuato have been
1848 and have a pro-
10,000 to their credit.
this enormous sum
than a dozen mines,
one having produced
it is understood
other vein and neigh-
practically unexplored
points at which these
the reason for the
so many Colorado
of this rich district
interest can be still
when it is known
patio system of ex-
to 60 per cent. of the
that the maquila or



THE MUMMY CONVENTION.

on silver are 40 per
in the ore. Many
written of the pic-
Guanajuato, which fills
and spreads up the
for its perfect and
from its clean streets,
growing schools,
ences surrounded by
and shrubbery, its
ro Juarez, doubtless
and artistic structure
all America; and it
interesting to write
chemical condition of
natives, or of the air,
it is, that results in
man remains two years
the Panteon a large
these late residents
hallways housing a
tem convales. And
be written upon the
Achievements of Gov-
Gonzalez, the Diaz of
to, whose eight years
erited the city into the
beautiful in the re-
enlarged the schools
state, improved the



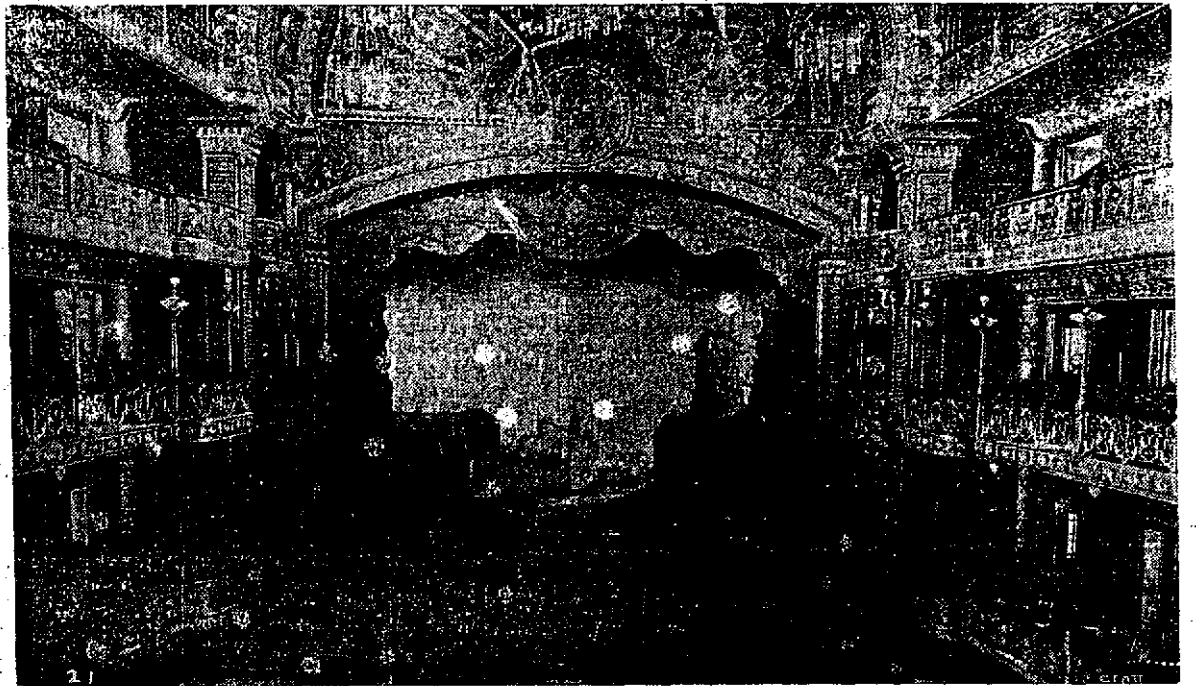
ARRASTRES FOR FINE GRINDING OF ORE.
Guanajuato, Mexico.

and the state government
and economical lines, en-
for the law, encouraged
of native and foreign
shall reduce taxation to
point. He is a strong
leader of men, far above
Mexican officer in enter-
and is sure to become
a national affairs.
of the famous mother
of the mines and of
methods would really
more.

fast enough to become dizzy. He said
that if the blinds were taken off the
mules would become discouraged, as
the journey around the circle seemed
actually endless to a mule. They would
therefore stop frequently. But with
the blinds on, they considered it night
and knew their journey would end with
daylight (when the blinds were re-
moved). Don Felipe, it is safe to say,
having had long experience with mines
and mules, knows whereof he speaks.
Down along wing of the building were
two rows of arrastres—with the every

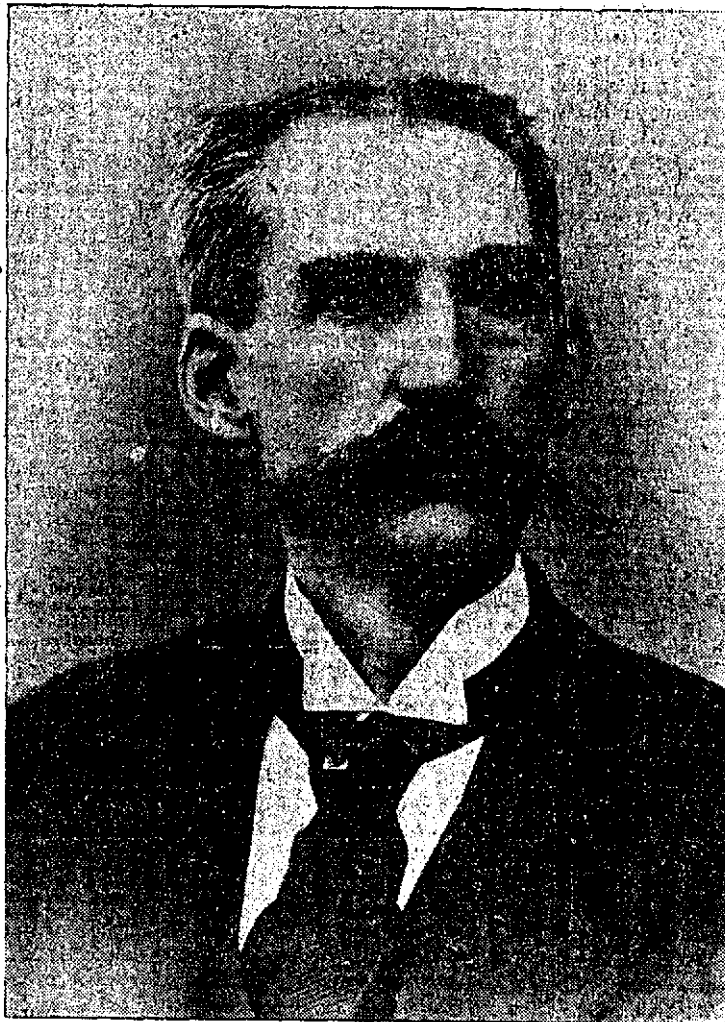
between the cobblestones. It takes
these 32 arrastres to handle the 14
tons crushed daily by the two Chilano
mills. When sufficient pulp is accumu-
lated to fill the patio (280 tons in this
instance) it is turned in a semi-
liquid state and chemicals added as
follows: salt, 97 lbs. per tons of pulp;
sulphate of copper (blue stone), 13 lbs.
to the ton; quicksilver, 22 lbs. per
kilo of silver contained in the ore as
per assay. This mass is called the
"torta." In order that the chemicals
may be thoroughly mixed and the
chemical action efficient, it is neces-
sary to constantly agitate the torta.

Again the humble mule is called
upon and in company with 12 or 14 of
his fellows he is driven around in
circles in this mass for 30 or 40 days.
In extremely warm weather the assist-
ance of the sun cuts this time down to
15 days. Don Pio uses horses to agi-
tate his tortas because they move
faster than mules. A peon stands
nearly to his waist in this mud for
eight hours holding the ropes and
cracking his whip over the horses
which are ploughing through the mass
belly deep, the hair shorn from their
tails lest they swish up some of the
values. When the horses come out
they are carefully washed in order that
they carry no precious metal away on
their legs. I had learned from a wise-
man in the states that the chemicals
ate off the hoofs of the animals in a



INTERIOR TEATRO JUAREZ, GUANAJUATO.

but, based on population, it represented chiefly comprise gold, silver, lead,
a value of \$12.06 per capita, compared nickel, copper, zinc and pig iron; while
with \$14.02 in the United States. in the United States, besides these,
Canada's increase per capita in the there are produced quicksilver, anti-
decennial period—1891 to 1901—was a mony, platinum and aluminum, which



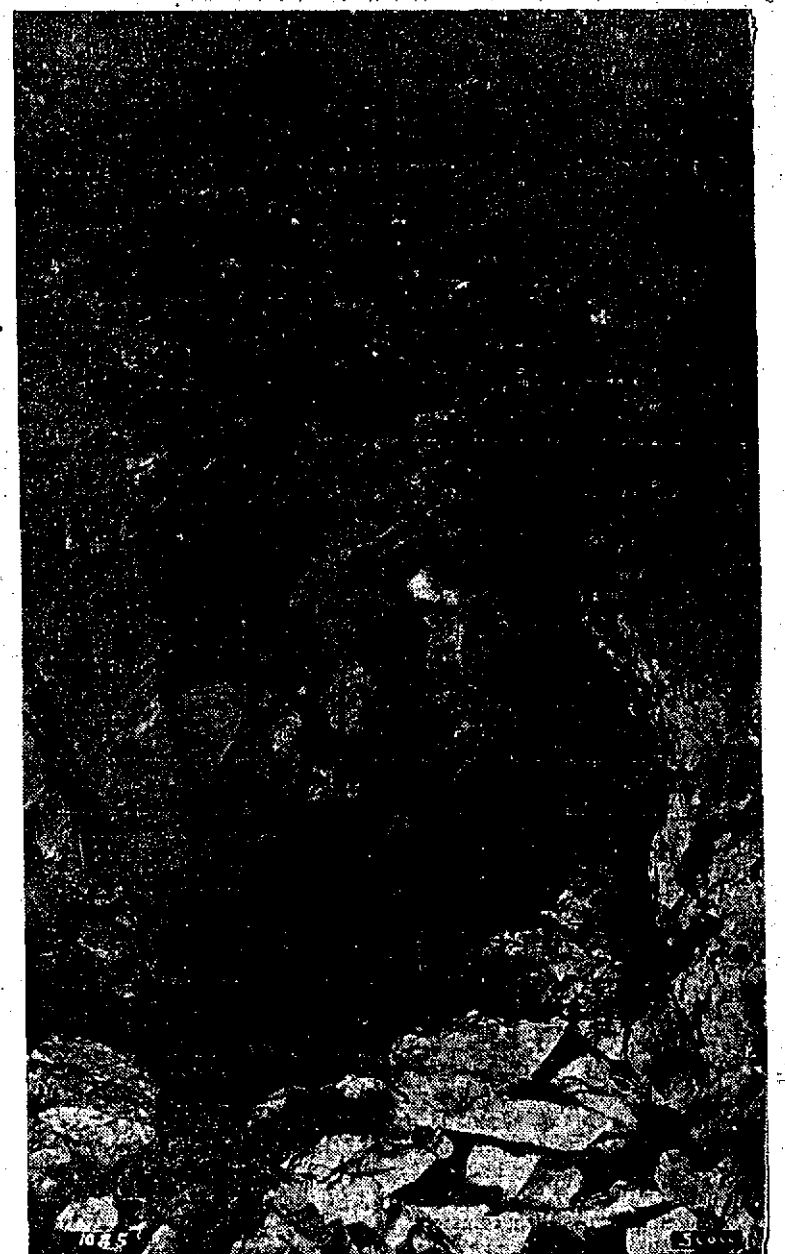
JOAQUIN OBREGON GONZALEZ,
Governor of Guanajuato.

present blindfolded mule circling
around each, in a vain effort to get to
the "top of the hill." An arrastre is a
stone tub 10 feet in diameter, an up-
right revolving timber in the center,
from which arms extend horizontally.
To the end of one of these arms is
hitched the long-eared motive power.
From the other three arms large
stones were suspended by ropes and
dragged around through the liquid by
the mule. The ore from the Chilano
mills is thrown in the arrastres and
plenty of water added. The bottom of

mills that will treat their ores cheaply.
These ores are mostly simple sul-
phides and their average value is about
\$80 per ton, the gold averaging 15 per
cent., silver 35 per cent., except in the
southeastern portion of the district
where the gold runs up to 40 per cent.

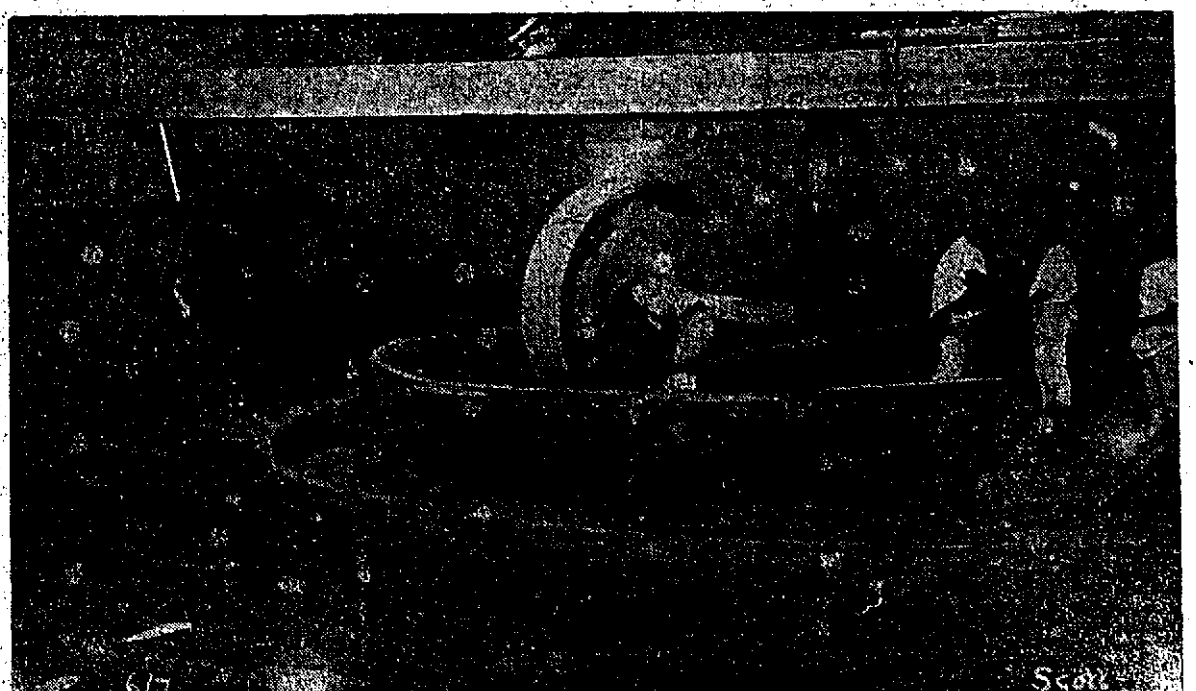
The mines are located near the city
and the railway. The output, which is
now 2,000 metric tons per week, will
be many times that quantity per day
when modern methods of extraction
are adopted.

E. E. R.



MEXICAN MINERS AT WORK.

fraction short of double that of the do not appear in the Canada returns.
United States, being \$3.14 against \$4.11 Antimony is found in one province of
for the United States. Ten years ago Canada, Nova Scotia, and was at one
Canada's mineral yield would have to time produced to a small extent, but a
be multiplied by 84 to bring it up to that lawsuit stopped operations. Aluminum,



CHILEANO MILL FOR GRINDING ORE.
Guanajuato, Mexico.

CANADA'S GOLD YIELD.

Remarkable Increase in Output of the
Dominion.

Compared with the United States, the
Dominion of Canada is still in its infan-
cy as a producer of the hidden wealth of
nature's treasure stores. But it is a
lusty infancy, and the facts relating to
Canada's advance in this direction are
of deep interest to Americans. The
Dominion statistician, George Johnston,
has just completed an examination into
the comparative development of the
mineral output of both countries. Can-
ada's yield last year was only one-sev-
entieth of that of the United States.

of the United States, whereas last year
the figure had been cut down to 17. At
this rate, the dominion statistician re-
marks, it will not take Canada long to
pass the United States.

A notable fact gathered from Mr. John-
son's compilation is that 47 per cent. of
the entire metal production of the United
States last year came from the fur-
naces which melted the iron ores, while
only four per cent. only was the figure in
Canada. Gold represents the largest
part of the increase in Canada. In 1891
the gold produced in the dominion was
only \$1,500,000, whereas last year it was
\$27,900,000.
The metallic products of Canada
although not yet produced in Canada,
exists in deposits to the extent of mil-
lions of tons.
Since Canada began producing gold it
has added \$135,500,000 worth to the
world's store of the metal. Of this, over
\$32,000,000 came from the Canadian-Yu-
kon gold fields. In other parts of Can-
ada the yield of gold last year was
\$5,540,000, an increase of \$4,500,000 over
1891. In Canada the output of copper
is trifling compared with that of the
United States, only amounting to a little
over \$5,000,000 last year, compared with
\$98,000,000 in the United States—(Indi-
anapolis News.

NEWS OF EL PASO COUNTY TOWNS

THE COLORADO SPRINGS MINING STOCK EXCHANGE

MONUMENT

Dr. McConnell made a business trip to Denver Friday.

Kirk Stoddard, drove to Fountain Tuesday returning Sunday. Mr. M. Brown accompanied him as far as Colorado Springs.

Mr. C. D. Ford came down from Denver Sunday. Grandma Ford returned with him to spend her 80th birthday, which was January 27. Her son entertained in honor of the event. While well along in years Mrs. Ford is still strong and active.

Miss Bernice Snyder of Las Animas came Friday for a month's visit with her sister, Mrs. F. W. Bell.

Mr. William Bartels spent Saturday and Sunday with his family in Colorado Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. James Calhoun of Colorado Springs are visiting at the Walker home near Husted.

Mr. John G. Evans is serving on the grand jury in Denver. While he is away one of the Green boys is looking after the ranch.

About 30 guests gathered at the Rupp home Wednesday evening to celebrate the doctor's 53d birthday. The evening was spent in playing crokinole and other games. The prizes given to the best players were a book to Mr. Woodworth and a silver mounted paper, knife to Mrs. Mercer. Mr. Eppler and Miss Stone received a cigar and a package of gum as booties. After the games an elegant luncheon was served. All departed voting Dr. and Mrs. Rupp excellent entertainers.

The south and east sides of the ice house, owned by Hanks and Doyle were blown down Tuesday night and the lumber badly damaged. It will be rebuilt immediately.

Mrs. Lamar of Greenland has removed to town to send her little girl to school. She will occupy a part of the Curry house.

Mr. Richardson went to Colorado Springs Monday to spend a few days. Mr. Maddox had his hand severely burned Monday by a coal stove exploding.

The Woman's association met at Mrs. Kirk's Thursday afternoon with seven new members and one visitor present. The business of the society occupied the greater part of the time. The following committees were appointed for the year: Program, Mesdames Gittings, Eppler and Rupp; Lookout, Mesdames Woodworth, Kirk, and Higby; finance, Mesdames Watts, Myers and McConnell. The program adopted for the year was as follows:

February—Geography and Topography. Leaders—Mrs. Gittings and Mrs. Walker.

March—General and Religious History. Leaders—Mrs. Killin and Mrs. Sallor.

April—People and Home Life. Leaders—Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Kirk.

Puerto Rico.

May—Geography and History. Leaders—Mrs. Meyers and Mrs. Woodworth.

June—People and Religions. Leaders—Mrs. McConnell and Mrs. Guire.

HAWAII.

September—Geography and Topography. Leaders—Mrs. Rupp and Mrs. Higbee.

October—History—General and Religious. Leader—Mrs. Watts.

November—People and Home Life. Leaders not selected.

The second meeting of each month will be a missionary meeting at which current news from both home and foreign fields will be given. One leader for each month is appointed as follows:

February, Mrs. Rupp; March, Mrs. Higby; April, Mrs. Watts; May, Mrs. Bell; June, Mrs. Walker; July, Mrs. Killin; August, Mrs. Sallor; September, Mrs. Woodworth; October, Mrs. Kirk; November, Mrs. Myers; December, Mrs. McConnell.

Mrs. H. R. Butler and children, Mary Porter and Blanch Michaels of Palmer Lake left Wednesday night for Los Angeles, Calif. There they will be joined by Mrs. Butler's sister, Mrs. Porter of Leadville and go to Santa Monica, where they will spend three months.

Mr. Watts made a trip to Colorado Springs Monday.

Mr. Woodbury has just completed a cottage in Glen Park for a Colorado Springs party. He has contracts for

ELLICOTT.

two more to be done before spring. Mr. Woodbury is also doing some repairing and changing at the Rocklands.

Miss Anna Bachman left Sunday evening for Colorado Springs.

Mr. Frank Bell left Tuesday for a six weeks' visit with his sister at Riverside, Calif.

Mrs. Sarah Gwillim has closed her school at Gwillimville on account of a recent fever.

Messrs. Hanks and Doyle have a contract to furnish the D. & R. G. railroad with 5,000 tons of ice. They are shipping six carloads daily.

Miss Margaret Gittings is spending the week with friends in Colorado Springs.

Chas. Allis made a trip to the Springs Monday.

Owing to the severe weather during the past week the mail carrier was compelled to make one trip and could not complete another, only being able to go as far as Fuller's blacksmith shop on Thursday.

Mr. J. H. Ryan expects to leave for the San Luis valley this week.

H. C. Leonard recently sold a house on his ranch here to Mr. C. O. Johnson and is in Colorado Springs building a house for H. C. Leonard.

There is some talk of organizing a Modern Woodmen lodge in this vicinity. All who will join are invited to leave their names at the postoffice.

The school district offers a reward of \$10 for the arrest and conviction of any one destroying the school property in this district.

Alt. W. Hopkinson will receive all subscriptions to the Weekly Gazette. Social parties and dances seem to be all the go now. No less than four occurred during the past week.

The county commissioners have been requested to open the section through the Codwise ranch, only a quarter of a mile and it is hoped they will do so. It would be a great convenience to the mail carrier, (saving him about 313 miles a year) and all persons who trade at Peyton would derive considerable benefit.

Mrs. Chopper recently made a trip to Pueblo and return by wagon road.

Mr. Hopkinson purchased a fine bronze turkey gobbler from Mrs. Chopper last week, he has already sold two or three gobbles to the coyotes and it is supposed that the new one will share the same fate.

Mr. Frank Mirise purchased a tank from A. W. Hopkinson, capable of watering 100 head of cattle every day.

Mrs. A. L. Andrews has bought some corn from T. J. McCarty of Amo.

Alice Andrews was visiting with Mrs. Hopkinson during last week.

A regular blizzard struck this section on Saturday last and the thermometer registered 20 degrees below zero. No loss to live stock has been reported.

Mrs. Jennie Emery gave a very nice dinner to some of her friends last Sunday.

Mrs. Ellicott and Mrs. Logan were visiting with Alice Andrews last week.

Mrs. T. E. Andrews gave a very enjoyable dinner on Sunday last.

BIJOU BASIN.

Miss Elsa Chrysler, our teacher, has returned to Denver on account of her health. We have had no school the past week.

Sheriff Putnam of Elbert county transacted business in the Basin Friday.

Mr. William Auld has returned from Victor, where he has had employment the past year at the tailor trade.

Mr. O. C. Jameson has been on the sick list.

Mr. Akers of Colorado Springs stopped in the Basin over night Thursday on his way to Greeley.

Mr. B. A. Banta transacted business in Elbert Saturday.

Life's Worst Teltales.

Many a man is wondering why he does not succeed, while his desk, at which he sits, tells the story of his life, and shows the limitations of his capability. The scattered papers, the unfilled letters, the disordered drawers, the dust in the pigeonholes, the layers of newspaper letters and manuscripts, or pamphlets, of empty envelopes, or slips of paper, are all teltales.

If I were to hire a clerk, I would ask no better recommendation than would be afforded by the condition of his desk, his table, or room, or workbench, or counter, or books. We are all surrounded by teltales which are constantly proclaiming the stories of our lives, cover them up as we will. Our manner, our gait, our conversation, the gleam of the carriage of the body, every garment we wear, our clothes, neckties and cuffs, are all telling our life-stories to the world.—(O. S. Marden, in February Success.

Colorado Springs, Jan. 29.—The mining stock market today was more active, and developed some very strong features in the mines list and in the larger of the companies listed in the preferred department. The market on the whole is in a healthy condition, giving evidence of the fact that there is plenty of money ready to go into promising shares just as soon as the tide turns. The advance in Ellicott was the feature of the call, although these shares have been very steady for some days, advancing nearly 30 cents. Trading today was very active, and over two cents was gained, the close being \$1.30 1/2. Acacia was stationary at 1 1/2 and Buttery was low at 17. Doctor also was disposed to heaviness at 40 1/2, but Consolidated was

MINES.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Acacia	1 1/2	1 1/2	5000
Anacanda	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Argentine	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Black Belle	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Buttery	17	17	1000
Carlson	4 1/2	4 1/2	1000
Consolidated	40 1/2	40 1/2	1000
Dante	4 1/2	4 1/2	1000
Doctor	40 1/2	40 1/2	1000
El Paso	50 1/2	50 1/2	1000
Fanny R.	10	10	1000
Flintley	10 1/2	10 1/2	1000
Gold Dollar	10 1/2	10 1/2	1000
Golden Eagle	10 1/2	10 1/2	1000
Golden Pledge	10 1/2	10 1/2	1000
Gold King	10 1/2	10 1/2	1000
Gould	10 1/2	10 1/2	1000
Harriet	10 1/2	10 1/2	1000
Jack Pot	10 1/2	10 1/2	1000
Last Dollar	10 1/2	10 1/2	1000
Lexington	10 1/2	10 1/2	1000
Mott	10 1/2	10 1/2	1000
Mott Gibson	10 1/2	10 1/2	1000
Mon-Anchor	10 1/2	10 1/2	1000
Pharmacia	10 1/2	10 1/2	1000
Pinnacle	10 1/2	10 1/2	1000
Porter	10 1/2	10 1/2	1000
Portland	10 1/2	10 1/2	1000
Victor	10 1/2	10 1/2	1000
Work	10 1/2	10 1/2	1000

PREFERRED PROSPECTS.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Alamo	12 1/2	12 1/2	1000
American Con.	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Beacon Hill-Alax	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Ber	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Blanche	13 1/2	13 1/2	1000
Blue Bell	8 1/2	8 1/2	1000
Bob	13 1/2	13 1/2	1000
Bonnie Nell	4 1/2	4 1/2	1000
Bowling	5 1/2	5 1/2	1000
Buckhorn	3 1/2	3 1/2	1000
Calera	3 1/2	3 1/2	1000
C. C. G. Ex.	4 1/2	4 1/2	1000
Central	6 1/2	6 1/2	1000
Campion	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
C. C. & C. M.	6 1/2	6 1/2	1000
Columbian-Victor	6 1/2	6 1/2	1000
Constantine	4 1/2	4 1/2	1000
Crescent	4 1/2	4 1/2	1000
Currency	3 1/2	3 1/2	1000
Des Moines	3 1/2	3 1/2	1000
Dorothy	6 1/2	6 1/2	1000
Easter Belle	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Echo	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Eleanor	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Flour of the West	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Flying Cloud	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Fulton M.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
German	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Gold Sovereign	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Grace Gold	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Greater Gold Belt	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Idaho	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Jolly Jane	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Kat	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Kentucky Belle	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Keystone	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Little Belle	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Little Nell	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Little Puck	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Malibu	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Marathon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Midway	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Missouri	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Mobile	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Molly Dwyer	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Monarch	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Morning Star	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Mountain	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
National	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Nellie	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
New Haven	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Orion	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Papoose	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Pillar	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Princess	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Progress	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Ruth	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Rebuck	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Reward	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Robert Burns	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Rose	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Rose Maid	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Rose Niel	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Sedan	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Sunset	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Tenderfoot Hill	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Triumph	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Volcano	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000

PROSPECTS.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Alder Bell	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Agnes	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Alice M.	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Amethyst	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Anchovy	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Antelope	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Arcadia	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Aster	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Avondale	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Banquet	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Bonanza	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Cadillac	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Chico	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
C. K. and N.	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Colfax	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Croesus	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Deadshot	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Defender	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Delaware	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Emma-Almea	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Ernestine	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Fairmont	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Figueroa	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Gold Bull	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Golden Age	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Golden Bell	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Golden Eagle (C. C.)	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Goldfield	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Gold Hill	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Gold King	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Goldstone	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Hayden Gold	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Hendrix	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Hieretia	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Hermosa	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Horseshoe	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Indicator	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Jean L.	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Josephine	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Kitty Gold	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
L. K. B.	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Leon Con.	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
L. C. Diamond	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
L. C. Rock	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Lucrative	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Margie	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Margaret	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Margaret Rock	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Martin Con.	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Marquette	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Mary Sevin	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Merced	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Montreal	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Montrose	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Navy	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
N. K. B.	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Old Gold	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Omega	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Orion	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Pelican	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Prin-Sell	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Quito	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Rio Grande	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Rose Archer	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Santa Fe	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Shannon	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Silver State	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Silver Gold	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Star	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
St. Thomas	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Texas Girl	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Transit	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Union Belle	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Waverly	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Wendy	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Xenia	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Zoe	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000

firm at 8 1/2 and El Paso made a good gain at 5 1/2. With a good demand manifest at all times. Findley was a trader to the amount of 20,000 shares and sold 10,000 at 1 1/2. During the day, Gold Dollar Consolidated was fractionally stronger at 20 1/2 and Golden Cycle was still in good demand at 67. Isabella sold at 32, while Lexington sold at 8. Portland was a trader to the amount of 400 shares at \$2.80, and the dealer remained strong at \$2.80. In the preferred list Calera continued to walk up, selling over 14,000 shares at 8 1/2, and Little Puck was in some demand and stronger at 5 1/2. Mobile was active at 3, and Sunset-Bellows was very active, selling up to 13 1/2. The strike in the former property, and the fact development in the latter are responsible for the activity and strength.

MORNING CALL SEPARATE SALES MINES.

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Gold Dollar	10 1/2	10 1/2	1000
Golden Eagle	10 1/2	10 1/2	1000
Golden Pledge	10 1/2	10 1/2	1000
Gold King	10 1/2	10 1/2	1000
Gould	10 1/2	10 1/2	1000
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Mott Gibson	10 1/2	10 1/2	1000
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Idaho	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Jolly Jane	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000
Kat	1 1/2	1 1/2	1000
Kentucky Belle	1 1/2	1 1/2	1